

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

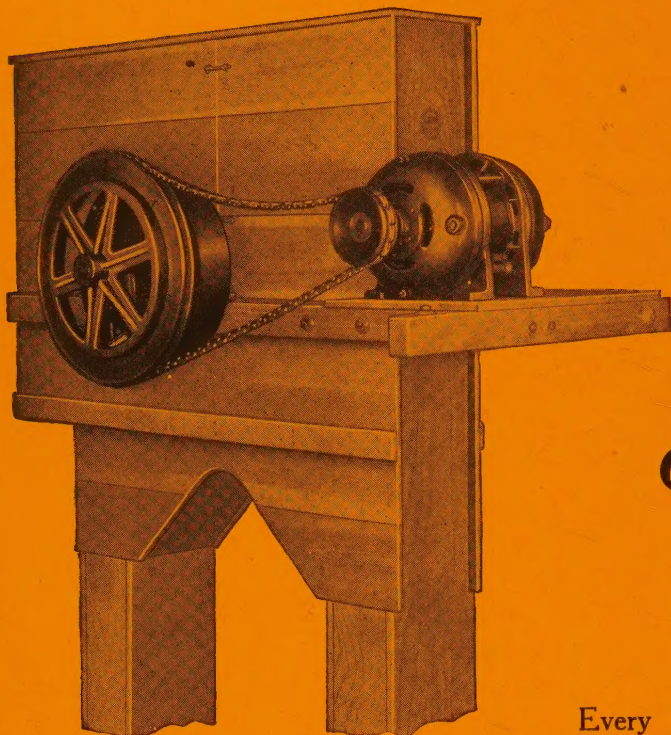
Vol. LXIII. No. 11.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., December 10, 1923. Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy.



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(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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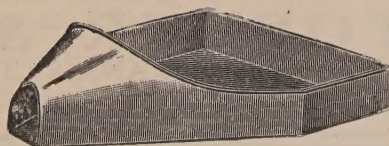
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appreciates the increased patronage accorded it by the grain trade during 1929.

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends and extend them the Season's Greetings —none the less sincerely because it cannot be done individually.

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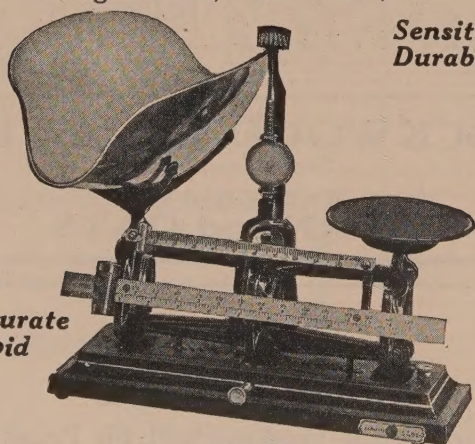
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Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Grain Trade, etc.



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For Quick and Accurate Determinations of Wheat Grain, Oats, Rye, Etc., Etc.

1. Test Weight per Bushel
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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

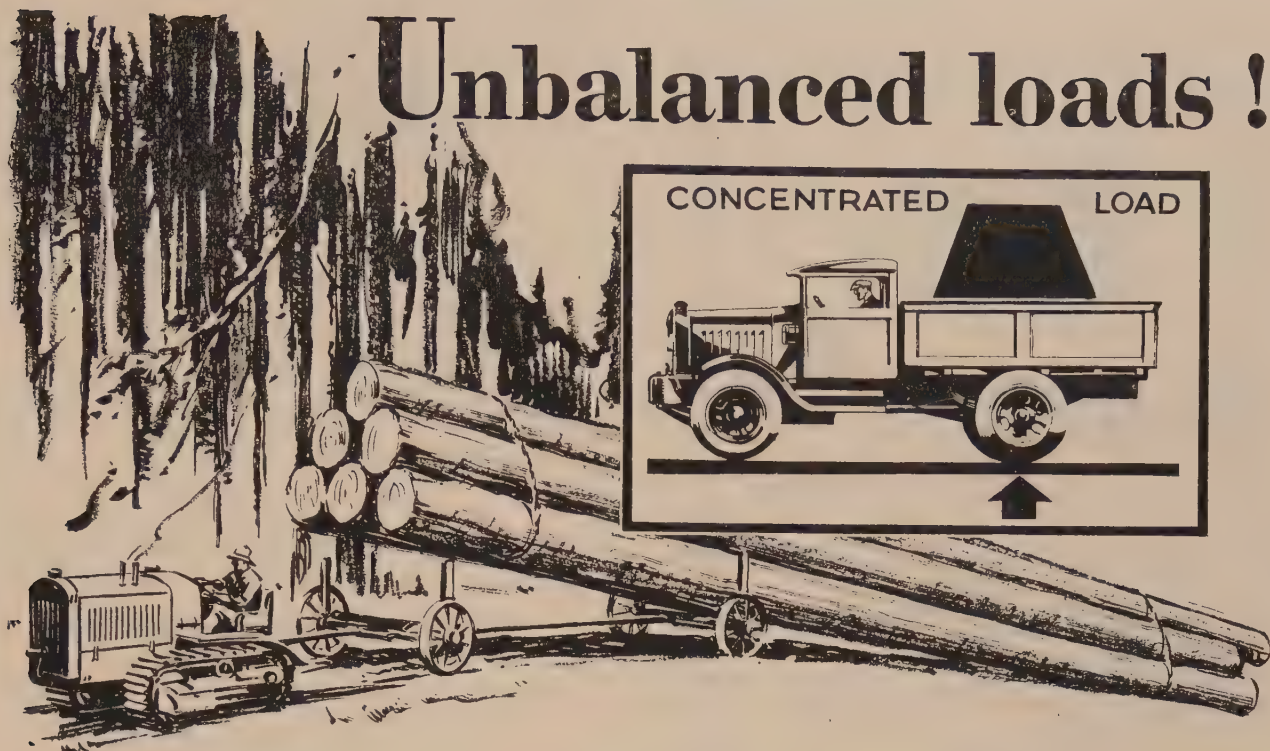
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Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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Fairbanks Type "S" Scales *meet changed conditions with modern construction principles . . .*

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Fairbanks Type "S" Truck Scales meet changed conditions with modern construction principles. *These* scales are *built* to weigh "unbalanced" loads accurately. Wagon loads are evenly distributed between the wheels, but motor trucks carry 65% to 90% of the weight on the rear axles. These "unbalanced" loads break down

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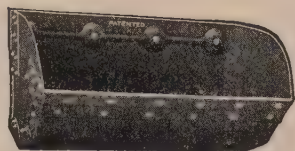
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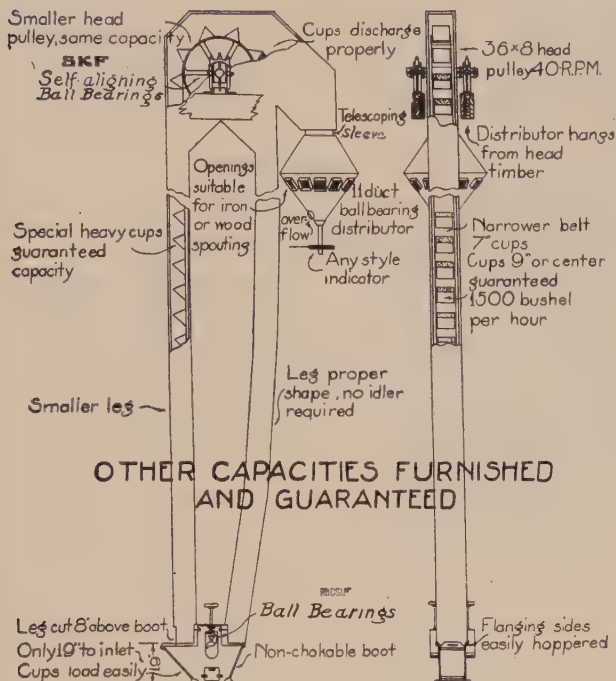
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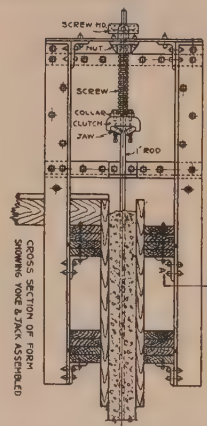
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It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done. It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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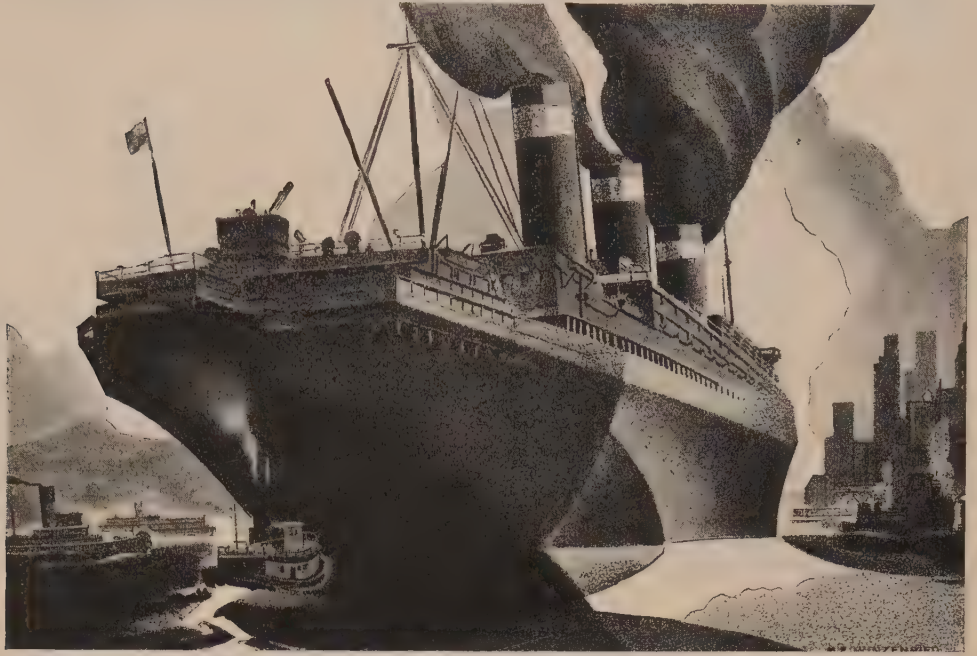
have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

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Grain Elevators



*Send to Department
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which visualize, for
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our work.*

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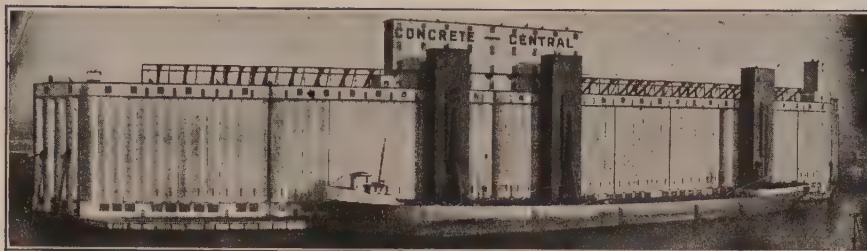
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Upon readers patronage of its
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Will you mention it?

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

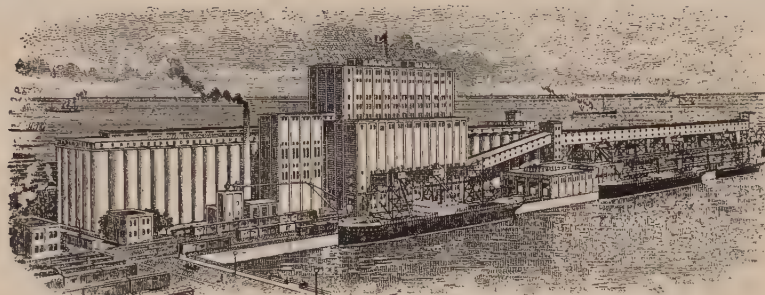
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Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
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Rubber Protector, \$2.00

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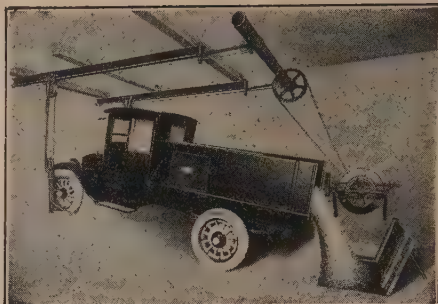
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street
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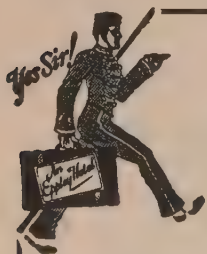
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Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries. too. Kansas Dealer.

ILLINOIS—Good elevator in Central Illinois for sale. Territory which handles 400,000 bus. of grain annually. If interested, write 63W7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH EAST KANS.—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

OHIO ELEVATOR with feed, coal, and other sidelines for sale. No competition; doing large amount of business. On two railroads. An unusual opportunity that will bear close investigation. Selling on account of poor health. Priced to sell. Address 63Y2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Five good elevators for sale. Capacity: 75,000 bus.—900,000 bus. wheat handled in 1929. Located on Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroads. All in best wheat section. Bargain for quick sale. Write Barnett Grain Company, Miami, Texas, for full information.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 25,000 bus. concrete elevator in good wheat, oats and corn territory for sale. First class condition. Leased ground; 9-room residence with property. Excellent point for feed grinder. Bargain for quick sale. Address 63Y11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—New 18,000 bus., wooden cribbed, metal clad, elevator for sale. Equipped throughout with Hyatt roller bearings; totally enclosed electric motors; two pneumatic truck and wagon dumps; a corn sheller; grain cleaner; air blast car loader; automatic loading scales and 10-ton truck scale. Located on main line of Illinois Central R. R. Can show a 200,000 bus. grain business for past year, also good coal business. Good reason for selling. Reasonable terms. Address 63Y3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

IOWA—60,000 bushel elevator for sale. On C. & N. W. Good station. Address 63V12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

A 20,000 **BUSHEL** cribbed elevator for sale. At good grain point. Sidelines of coal, lumber and building material. Good opening for a sideline of feed. Address 63Y5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

FEED MILL in hog and dairy community, northern Iowa. New machinery. One of best in state. Good town. Pop. 1,300. Address 63S4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE.

COMPLETE 75 bbl. wheat mill for sale. Built by Robinson Mfg. Co., Muncy, Pa. 9x20 rolls, ball chain and roller bearings; almost as good as new; run four years. Also one good 40 H.P. natural gas engine. For information write Hadley Mills, Mercer County, Hadley, Pa.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Elevator in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. Must show good volume of business and be priced right. Address 63U10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HALF INTEREST in Grain, Coal, and Feed business, in town of 2,000 in Central Illinois. Good money maker. Address 63Y7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN, COAL AND LUMBER at big grain station in Central Illinois. Offered on account of ill-health. Very reasonable. Address 63Y6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR, flour, feed and coal business for sale. In good trade territory. Equipped with oat huller, and Gruendler feed grinder. Address 63W9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IF INTERESTED in buying a prosperous business in Southeast Mississippi, selling staples about \$430,000.00 annually supported by cotton, lumber and trucking.—Correspond with the owners: K. C. Hall & Co., Laurel, Miss.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's **Fractional Values** table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔, ¾ and 1 cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's **Decimal Wheat Values** cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvass. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvass. 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's **Freight Tables**: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where cars showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's **Decimal Grain Values** save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION DESIRED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Prefer state of No. Dak. Can furnish best of references. Address 63X5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all sidelines. A1 Reference. Address 63Y8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 years experience, 2 years with an old line concern and 10 years with farmer owned houses. Worked over 8 years for one employer. Understand sidelines and can keep books. Prefer Montana or N. Dakota. Address 63X10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

3 HP. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS
50 H. P., 1720 R. P. M., 220/440 V. Wagner.
50 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
40 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
30 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. Allis.
25 H. P., 1800 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
Large stock. Write for list.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

GRAIN TABLES DIRECT REDUCTION

Reduce any weight of grain from 600 to 6590 pounds, by 10-lb. breaks direct to bushels. The pounds are printed in heavy faced type, and the reductions to bushels are shown directly beside the corresponding number of pounds, so it is impossible to get the wrong reduction when reading. Printed from large type on card-board, size 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches, and sold only in sets as follows:

FORM 4560 DR.—For reductions to bushels of 45, 48, 50, 52 and 60 pounds, and 60 pounds with dockage for dirt at 1, 2, 3 and 5 lbs. per bushel, nine tables printed on five cards. Price 50 cents.

FORM 3280 DR.—For reductions to bushels of 32, 33, 35, 56, 56 with 1 lb. reduction for dirt, 68, 70, 72, 75 and 80 lbs., ten tables printed on five cards. Price 90 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 3/8 inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 1/2 x 12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THIS IS A SNAP.

1 Buffalo Grain Scale, used very little; Wheat, oats and corn beam; capacity wheat 7,200. F. O. B. Bucyrus, \$75.00. Address Gledhill & Kime Lumber Co., Crestline, Ohio.

We sold the scales July 4th. It surely paid us to advertise and we thank you for the way you handled it for us. As soon as we have time to measure the length, we have a good man lift for sale. Weston Grain Co. Co-op., Weston, Ill.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TRUCK SCALE WANTED

Wanted a used truck scale with eighteen foot platform and ten or fifteen ton capacity. Address Cutler Feed & Produce, Logan, Ia.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES

New, Nearly New and Used, and Other Power Equipment.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Send for New Oil Engine Bulletin 388, listing over 200 Bargains.
31 Years in Rails, Equipment, Tanks, Heavy Machinery.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The writer has received pleasure and profit from reading your publication from the time our business was incorporated in 1907, and wishes you a long and prosperous life.—W. O. Mansfield, Davenport, Wash.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

Use Universal Grain Code.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

A REAL BARGAIN

Carter disc separator for sale; oats from wheat type; capacity 50 to 60 bus. per hour. Nearly new; price \$150.00. Write Culdesac Flour Mills, Culdesac, Idaho.

A BARGAIN

One No. 3 Jay Bee hammer mill and fan for sale. In good condition. Bargain for quick sale, \$325. Address Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co., Seward, Nebr.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One 15-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine for sale. Model T, with friction clutch complete; also seven sheave wheels and 400 feet four strand tallow laid manilla transmission rope. All in good condition. Will sell right for cash. Write J. S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO.,** 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ACT AT ONCE.

At bargain prices. The following machines in first class operating condition:

1 Williams BX Hammer Mill, 40-h.p. belt drive.
1 Williams "E" Hammer Mill 100-h.p. D. C. or belt.

1 Williams "D" Hammer Mill, 75-h.p. D. C. or belt.

1 Gruendler Hammer Mill 75-h.p. D. C.

1 Western Corn Sheller, without blower, slightly used; a bargain.

The above equipment has been, until recently, in operation and has been kept in first class condition.

Schreiber Milling & Grain Co.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 1,000-lb. Vertical Feed Mixer; 1 300-lb. Pancake Mixer; 1 No. 1 Monitor Cleaner; 1 No. 5 Monitor Receiving Separator; 1 Eureka Cleaner No. 372; 3 Centrifugal Reels; 4 Sampson Water Wheels; 1 Carter Disc Separator; 1 Rotex Sifter; 1 Humphrey Manlift; 5 Exact Weight Scales; 1 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 1 300-bu. Hopper Scale; 4 Smaller Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; Fairbanks Bagging Scale; 2 Iron Elevator Boots, Elevators all sizes; 1 Buckley Middlings Mill; Feeders all makes; 1 New Hammer Mill; 1 No. 2 Jay Bee Mill; 1 Munson Vertical Cob Crusher; 1 Unique Crusher and Gilman Crusher; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; 4 Used Corn Cutters; 1 50-bbl. Midget Mill, late type, nearly new; 1 Car Puller; 1 Oat Crusher; 1 9x24 2-pr. High Roller Mill with La-Pace Cut; 1 9x18 3-pr. High Roller Mill; 1 Monarch Oat Clipper; 1 Buckhorn Machine; 1 Johnson Scarifier; 1 75-hp. Diesel Engine with Tanks, Clutch, and Rope drive; 1 25-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Type Y Oil Engine; 1 50-hp. Engine; 1 Union Special Bag Closing Machine; 1 Bag Piler, new; Large and Small Pulleys; 24" Dreadnaught Grinder; 22" Motor Driven Monarch Attrition Mill, also same size Belt Mill; Several New and Used Corn Shellers. Special prices on new waterproof leather belt, also rubber.

A. D. HUGHES CO.

Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Monitor oat clippers No. 11—1500 bushel capacity, Rope Drive, 75 H. P. motor—motor characteristics 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Address General Purchasing Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE.

1 50-H. P. Brownell steam boiler used two years, excellent condition; can be moved anywhere, Indiana law 1.

Atlas simple side crank engine, 50-H. P.

1 Dean boiler feed pump.

All in first-class condition. \$600.00. Steam plant complete. Lochiel Farmers Elevator Co., Fowler, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER APPLICATION OF **SKF** BEARINGS AT
The Partridge Equity Exchange



Equipped with the highest priced bearing in the world

YOU MAY BUY A
BEARING AS A
BARGAIN BUT
TRY AND GET A
BARGAIN OUT OF
USING IT

for
Nothing is apt to cost so much
as a bearing that cost so little.



Doubled the Capacity of the Leg with **SKF**, Same Power as Before and No Fire Hazard

THERE have been plenty of arguments pro and con on the value of ball bearings in grain elevators. After all the answers are in, the best one is likely to be from an experienced user. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Manager, of The Partridge Equity Exchange, Partridge, Kans., gives plenty of reasons why anybody should want to use **SKF** Ball Bearings. He has used them for more than a year and his testimonial didn't cost us a cent!

"We were faced with the twin problem of replacing our bearings and increasing the capacity of the elevator leg without installing additional power. So we installed six **SKF** Ball Bearings . . . two on the head-shaft, two on the jack-shaft and two on the shaft of the boot pulley.

"We had been using a 7½ H.P. motor in the cupola connected to the jack-shaft with a short belt. This worked efficiently with a slight excess of power. After installing your bearings we were able to change from 7" to 9" high-speed buckets, set them closer together and slightly increase the speed of the leg, with the result that the capacity of the leg has been more than doubled, tho pulled by the same motor.

"At no time have the bearings shown a tendency to heat and they are still full of grease.

"We are well satisfied with the performance of **SKF** Ball Bearings. They reduce power requirements, fire hazards and the labor of constant oiling."

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, 40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

2432

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1929

ALL GRAIN TRADE ASS'NS should get behind the Strong bill and help to handicap national banks which persist in treating funds collected, as assets.

WAR TAXES on grain future transactions must continue on account of the war in Haiti, there being no other reason for the continuance of this unfair levy, the burden of which ultimately is passed on to the grain grower.

A NEW ELEVATOR now being erected at Sublette, Kans., is equipped with a 28 ft. deep pit and all basement walls are of heavy concrete construction. Of course, the basement is made watertight and contributes to a marked increase in the storage capacity of the plant.

SOY BEAN handlers will be pleased to learn that several members of the Chicago Board of Trade Sampling Department have been licensed to grade soy beans in keeping with the rules laid down by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The State of Illinois has not yet established rules for grading beans.

HERE IS a new kind of farm relief being sought by agitators who are able to gain a living off of the farmers by pretending to work for them at Washington. These agitators demand reimbursement to every wheat grower whose crop suffers from winter killing. Evidently Uncle Sam will be called upon to reimburse those who live on farms for all their misfortunes, and when he does, what will become of the rest of the taxpayers.

GRAIN DEALERS will welcome the promised reduction in long distance telephone rates effective January 1st. Grain shippers generally will not protest this action on the part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which is in keeping with the petitions of many associations of grain dealers in the past.

FALSE BILLING of freight is a very expensive practice; in fact, the President of the D. T. & I. R. R. was recently fined \$25,000 for falsely billing 25 carloads. The maximum fine permissible is \$5,000 in each case, so in this case, the railroad president was let off very easily.

NO MAN can hate his friend, which is the reason for trade ass'ns. Where grain trade ass'ns are strong and well-supported by a majority of the grain dealers there is little worry about competition. That means that where the grain dealers know each other and are friends they have faith in each other's honesty and sense of fair play. Competition remains keen but other means than price wars are used to get business.

COUNTRY GRAIN SHIPPERS who are taxpayers and in no position to ship by water will agree with one economist, Nourse, who declares that the inclusive cost of transporting wheat over the St. Lawrence waterway from Duluth to Montreal would be five cents, the actual water rate, plus eleven cents subsidy contributed by taxpayers, making a total of about 16 cents a bushel, to effect a reduction of four cents a bushel in the cost of moving grain.

WHEAT GRADING by shippers when buying from the growers can be made mutually profitable to both and is not so difficult that a person of ordinary intelligence can not make a fair determination when equipped with the apparatus recommended by the Soft Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Careful grading of purchases will prevent disappointment with returns received from consignments, will give the good farmer the higher grade earned by his superior crop and penalize the shiftless.

FEED DEALERS generally, as well as feed grinders, are learning that in order to perform a real service for their farm patrons they must study the experiences of intelligent experimenters who have carefully conducted experiments with a view to determining how to obtain the maximum feeding results. The improvements in feeding practices during recent years have been marvelous; hence it should be an easy matter for the enterprising student of feeding problems to help his patrons to better results.

THE EASE with which the Farm Board seems to be distributing money among applicants has encouraged many wheat growers of the Southwest to greatly increase their acreage and at some stations unnecessary elevators are now being erected with the expectation of collecting some of the easy money from the Farm Board. The increased acreage may result in an increased production and lower prices for all wheat growers, and the increased handling facilities at stations where the handling facilities now are ample only block the purposes of the Farm Board.

NOTWITHSTANDING we have published notices of many failures of elevators constructed of tile, another one is being built in Iowa. Men who will not profit by the experiences of their brother dealers must pay the extravagant cost of profiting by their own sad experience.

BUCKET-SHOP operators in New York have become so active in alleged put and call dealings that the state bureau of securities has started a drive against the frauds. The fake stock house merely gives its own contracts to the customer, who has no guaranty, as in the case of a reliable exchange member, that the stock will be delivered to him.

AN EDGERTON, MINN., elevator man who heated a can of lubricating oil on the stove was badly burned when he attempted to pick it up for use. In fact the can exploded. Explosions of lubricating oil have become more common since operators of gas service stations have started to sell the oil drained from crank cases for lubricating purposes, principally because the oil drained from crank cases, especially in winter time, is frequently laden with gasoline.

SIDE LINES distributing feed, coal, lumber are a diametrically opposite transaction from the accumulation of grain for shipment by the car load; and the extremely small margin of profit to which the grain buyer has been accustomed can not be applied to the handling of side lines with their heavier costs of distribution. Especially when credit is extended must the profits be watched lest they leak away. Here the principle of charging interest on past due accounts is a sound one.

FARM RELIEF is stagnating while the Farm Board and its subsidiaries are devising means to coerce grain growers to pool their crops against the will of the majority. Pooling was so unpopular in New South Wales that when the poll was taken a year ago it was rejected by 55 per cent of wheat growers voting. A second poll of wheat growers has just been taken, the pill being sugar coated by a proposal that the government guarantee a minimum price in the home market, the vote now standing 60 per cent in favor, just short of the two-thirds required.

KEEPING BUSINESS GOOD by encouraging capital expenditures to keep labor employed and supplied with funds to purchase goods and keep the wheels of industry turning is a praiseworthy effort by the President in his conferences. Even before this suggestion the grain trade had been generous in its outlay of capital to provide storage and handling facilities; but now we have come to the point where further investment of private capital in grain storage equipment needs the assurance that the operators of the grain elevators will not be put out of business by unfair discrimination in favor of pools. Even a country elevator, restricted to doing a storage business at the rates allowed, could not stay in business without the profits derived from cleaning, mixing and shipping grain. The taxes paid by the grain trade are the golden eggs laid by the goose that federal mis-called farm relief may kill.

ALTHOUGH the government has spent many million dollars in fighting the corn borer, the Department of Agriculture seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it is not a menace and will cause little damage if corn growers will clean up their farms and especially break up and plow under, all corn stalks each fall.

ACCEPTING No. 1 northern wheat at \$1.25 at Minneapolis may be well enough while the commercial value of the grain exceeds that price; but what will be said of this government interference when the milling value of wheat falls so far under that price that the government bid keeps the raw material out of the hands of millers.

ATTORNEY'S FEES for shippers who are compelled by the railroad corporations to go into court to get their dues for grain lost or damaged in transit are collectible under the Kansas law, and should be also granted the successful claimant under the federal statutes, by the passage of a suitable bill. It is only fair to make the burden of expense fall upon the party responsible for the loss.

BULK HANDLING has long met with strenuous opposition from different vested interests on the Pacific Coast. It cannot long withstand the agitation now being waged in favor of bulk handling. All older sections of the country have found bulk handling far more economical than handling in bags. However, all elevators continue to use bags in large numbers for all kinds of feeds and field seeds.

BUILDERS of skyscrapers are required to sink caissons down to bed rock, but seldom are builders of the skyscrapers of country towns, "the big grain elevators," required to put in a foundation which will sustain the empty building. If elevator owners would give more vigilant attention to the foundations prepared for new elevators, they would probably carry the load thereafter without sagging and without throwing the shafting and machinery out of alignment. The best house ever built is a dismal failure unless it has a foundation strong enough to hold it plumb under any load, and waterproof so that water and rodents will be kept out of the basement.

IT IS quite encouraging to note that many Michigan elevators are now being equipped with lightning rod protection. Many grain elevators throughout the land have been so equipped during recent years and not one elevator properly equipped with the rods properly grounded has been struck by lightning. Country grain elevators as a rule rise so far above the surrounding buildings they are subject to more strokes of lightning than the average town building, so it would seem greatly to the advantage of the elevator owners to protect their plants against lightning, especially so as the mutual fire insurance companies grant credit on the insurance rate which will pay for lightning protection in a few years and any reduction obtained thereafter is profit to the elevator owner. So the grain dealer who neglects or refuses to provide this protection to his property not only increases his yearly expense for fire insurance, but also denies himself a very profitable investment.

IT IS quite encouraging that our readers make such general use of our "Asked—Answered" department. The service is free and our editors are glad to collect the information asked for from recognized authorities.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING is such a complex problem that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has so far been unable to solve it, altho there are 300 economic research projects now under way in the Bureau, with a staff of 2,000 workers scattered thruout the United States and several foreign countries. They will keep right on "working" irrespective of results, so long as Congress appropriates generously.

SINCE MANY of the grain terminals are holding large quantities of grain stored in box cars, many towns on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are pleading for funds from the Farm Relief Board to build grain elevators and warehouses. Some of these towns have never handled grain, and if elevators were built at such points it would simply result in an extra and unnecessary expense for an additional handling, so in fact would result not in economy, but in useless waste.

7,000 TOWNS AND CITIES of the U. S. are credited with conducting a community clean-up campaign each spring. This is a most commendable campaign and one in which every elevator man can well afford to join with profit to himself, but even though he does join in this annual campaign "for chasing dirt and rubbish," he will find that cleaning up at least every three months and putting his house in "apple pie order" will reduce his fire hazard as well as make his place more attractive to prospective customers. Try it.

IF THE plan of Congress for the "orderly marketing" of farm crops is so much more efficient than existing methods and facilities, which have been perfected thru eighty years of careful study and development, Why was it necessary to appropriate five hundred million dollars to put the plan into operation? One-fifth that amount of money distributed as premiums for grain and cotton growers who reduced their acreage would have helped much more. The harness makers, the horse shoers and the makers of farm wagons are in much deeper distress than the farmers ever were yet no one has suggested any help for them.

DRIVING into the country to solicit business among the farmers has disrupted the trade and caused overbidding contests in so many sections that the practice should long ago have been stopped by regular grain dealers. We have yet to learn where it has been practiced that it did not foment trouble. When a price war is going on nobody makes money. Yet all grain dealers are manifestly in business for the purpose of making a living. Running a grain elevator has never been recognized as such an enjoyable task men indulge solely for the fun of it. But many seem to be obsessed with the fallacy that handling grain at a loss may drive out competition. Later developments in many exhibitions of cut-throat competition have proved that he who tried to be the driver was in reality wrecking his own business.

Why Ground Rentals for Elevator Sites Are Increased.

Owners of grain elevators located on railroad right of way of most of the trunk lines and a few of the railroads penetrating the grain surplus states of the West are frequently pestered with overly ambitious real estate agents who strive to stampede the elevator man into signing unreasonable leases for the use of the ground.

Not only do these overly anxious agents strive to effect an unreasonable increase in the yearly rental of the ground occupied, but they also try to burden the tenant with an agreement which relieves the railroad of all liability for damage to the elevator man's plant and hold him liable for every damage resulting to the property of the railroad and to the public generally. In fact the real estate sharks try to get everything for the railroad company and give nothing to the tenant, and sad to relate many elevator men have meekly signed these contracts.

Where they have refused to sign the contract or pay the increased rental, they have been permitted to occupy the land and continue their business just as before. The railroad company is anxious to have the country grain dealer provide a depot for storing and loading bulk grain into cars at his own expense, as it relieves the railroad of the responsibility and produces much profitable traffic for it. We have yet to learn of any railroad company requiring the removal of a grain elevator from its right of way because the owner refused to pay the increased rental demanded, and we doubt that we shall ever hear of such action; for putting the elevator man out of business would invariably result in considerable loss to the carrier.

Get Behind the Strong Bill.

With the Congress again in session grain shippers and all other businessmen using banks to collect for merchandise sold should rally in support of the Strong Bill, H. R. 13,849, the purpose of which is to make the national bank hold the funds collected in trust for the benefit of the drawer of the draft.

Since banks are permitted to and do act as agents in making collections the bill specifically holds that collections so made which were never assets of the banks or which the owner of the collection or drawer of the draft never intended to be assets of the bank, shall be held to be trust funds. Representative Strong declares that unless some such legislation is enacted those who sell merchandise must make their collections in some manner other than thru banking institutions.

The epidemic of bank failures may recur at any time; in fact, it is not yet over, twelve Oklahoma banks having been closed Nov. 27 by the state banking department.

The bill, which will be re-introduced with a new number, is short and, to the point, reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That upon appointment of a receiver of any national bank the transferor of a negotiable instrument transferred to such bank for collection shall be a preferred creditor in the amount of the liability of such bank, if such negotiable instrument (1) is drawn against the delivery of an accompanying document of title relating to real or personal property; (2) has been transferred to such bank after the enactment of this Act; and (3) has been collected, either in whole or in part, by such bank. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any case where the transferor is a depositor in the bank and the proceeds of collection have been credited by the bank to his account.

Some Practical Suggestions on Loading Cars

Records of grain inspectors and terminal grain dealers show that in spite of educational efforts some country grain dealers disregard their own interests in loading cars. The situation has shown improvement, but it is still a long way from being satisfactory, especially during periods of heavy movement.

Coopering cars is now a general practice and there is little left to be said about it. Several methods are in use. Some run paper diagonally across the grain doors; some run it vertically; some horizontally. No doubt a study of the number of movements, nails and hammer blows required would reveal that some one method is better than another, but the point in coopering is to make the car grain tight and avoid the necessity for claims on grain lost in transit. Railroads don't like to pay claims, and have gone a long way toward the improvement of their rolling equipment to this end.

Representative and true inspection on a car of grain depends upon receipt of a fully representative sample. Grain samplers make the official number and depth of probes with this end in view, but a sample cannot be expected to be fully representative unless the grain is thoroly mixed and evenly loaded.

When one part of a car of grain is damp and another dry the inspector is bound to look upon the damp portion suspiciously and unless it is perfectly obvious that plugging was not intended, the grade of the entire car is likely to be lowered. Even where intent to plug is clearly absent there is a disposition to overestimate the quantity of lowest grade.

Thoro mixing of the grain before loading will enable the sampler to get a representative sample at every probe and no question can arise on the grade of the car, since grading such samples is largely a mechanical process.

But where a car is unevenly loaded the buyer is given an opportunity to call re-inspection, which often lowers the grade and enables him to take a discount. Even if the grade is sustained additional charges for re-inspection must be assessed against the car.

An erroneous idea is sometimes entertained that grain in transit will level itself and that trimming of the car is therefore unnecessary. Undoubtedly grain does have such a tendency and if a car of grain is bumped and shaken enough it would find approximately a common level. But the ordinary run of a car of grain is not sufficient for this purpose. Trimming it will result in fewer re-inspections and appeals, and delays resulting from sampler's notations of "too full for proper sampling."

Railroads, in their craze for lowering costs and promoting efficiency, have been urging shippers to disregard their tariff right to 24 inches of clearance between the roof of the car and the top of the grain, regardless of load limits. Seeking to cooperate with this idea, shippers have sometimes forgotten that the clearance is necessary to proper sampling and that the tariff declaration protects them from any injustices on the part of the railroad agents if they will only insist on their rights.

Improper loading of cars may not always be the fault of the grain shipper, except that he

may neglect to instruct his employees in proper methods. In his own interests he should not neglect studying car loading and giving them such instruction.

Let Carrier Cooper the Cars.

Grain shippers are pretty well informed on the matter of expense of making cars fit for grain shipment, and know they can not collect for material or labor, unless the lack of grain doors at the local station gives them an opportunity to present a bill to the division superintendent.

To try to collect in any other way is useless, and an appeal to the courts is time and money wasted, as one shipper learned in the Court of Appeals of Missouri Oct. 26, 1929. This shipper had to load three to five cars a day and half of the cars furnished had holes in the floor and cracks in the sides of the cars. As he had to make immediate shipments he felt that he could not wait for others and so nailed boards over the holes in the floors and strips over the cracks in the sides or stopped the cracks with burlap.

The court found against the shipper because it was not shown that an emergency existed.—21 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1.

Forging Bs/L.

In 1926, A. B. Crouch of Temple, Texas, forged a number of Bs/L for grain and made drafts against the fictitious bills thru his local bank. When he finally disappeared, the banks were minus \$160,000. He moved to New Zealand and presumed, of course, that his offense had been forgotten, but his whereabouts were finally discovered, he was arrested and recently has been brot back to Texas for prosecution. Many other men in straightened circumstances have attempted to raise money by the same illegitimate means, but in nearly every case, they have been apprehended and punished with the gratifying result that the railroads continue to issue pads of blank shipper's order Bs/L to all comers and the banks unhesitatingly advance money on drafts drawn against such Bs/L.

While the confidence of our bankers has occasionally been rudely shocked by the forgers of shipper's order Bs/L, they still have sufficient confidence in the members of the grain trade whose business they handle to continue to advance money on shipper's order Bs/L, and the grain trade has not been handicapped by unreasonable restrictions and requirements which would make it difficult for the shipper to collect for much of his grain before its arrival at destination.

Thru the use of the shipper's order B/L with draft attached, grain shippers at far distant points are able to sell grain to buyers they never saw. The trade at large is directly interested in the punishment of every man who misuses the shipper's order B/L, because all need it every time they ship grain. It not only expedites and facilitates the consummation of sales between men separated by long distances, but it makes it possible to effect such sales with comparative safety, and anything done by anyone to destroy the confidence of the bankers in the shipper's order B/L needs to be discouraged by the entire trade.

Maintain Margins.

It is unfortunate that the most easily recognized and the most effective weapon of offense and defense in the grain business is price. But the very fact that it is so obvious makes it a dangerous weapon to use. The reaction to a reduced margin is a further reduction on the part of the competitor and the reaction comes so quickly that the one who started it has no chance to profit. He simply cuts himself off from any profit until an adjustment can be effected. Somehow it always takes much longer to effect such an adjustment than it does to start the price war.

The smart competitor in such cases will often resort to the old ruse of running the price up to the terminal level, if he can trick the other grain dealer into following him, but he will accept only the best of the grain and send all of the rest to the "other elevator." When the smoke clears away he has bought very little grain, while the original over-bidder has loaded himself with low grade stuff at high prices.

Something of the same plan is used on the scoopers in some of the western states. When Mr. Scooper gets his car about half full of grain the legitimate elevators suddenly boost the price a nickel a bushel. While he waits for things to settle down his car goes on demurrage. Unfortunately the legitimate dealers offer him no tangible sympathy. Pretty soon Mr. Scooper picks up his shovel and burlap and moves on.

Ass'ns have proven the most effective weapons in combating price wars. They make no effort to combat them directly, but by bringing the grain dealers together they get them acquainted with one another. Somehow you can't suspect your friend of doing a low-down trick unless you actually catch him in the act with undoubtable proof. Where friendly relations are maintained little credence is given to the stirring tales of story-carrying farmers.

The best way to prevent price wars is to get acquainted with your brother dealers and you will find it more and more difficult to credit the alarming stories about their giving away all of their margin and part of their working capital just to keep you from buying any grain. Never forget that living profits are the first essential to success in any line, and especially in the grain business because the margins of profit at best are so narrow as to be dangerous.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 23-24.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 28-30.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Shrine Temple first two days, Hotel Savery third day, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 4-6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., with post convention trip to Winnipeg Feb. 7.

Feb. 11-13. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20-21.—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., mid-winter convention.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Information on Future Trading?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there any booklet on dealing on an exchange to buy wheat on the futures market?

What is the advantage in a membership on the Board of Trade that sells at several thousand dollars?—J. R. Huff, Norwich, Kan.

Ans.: No booklet is necessary, since the broker with whom the trade must be placed can explain all in a few minutes. The commission paid the broker is large enough to warrant some such personal service to the customer.

Orders are good only for the day, unless specified to be "open," when they are good until cancelled, or as the stock brokers write it, "G. T. C." Stop loss orders are good until canceled. If the customer has put in no stop loss order the broker has the right to sell him out when the margin is exhausted, or nearly so, first calling on him for more margin. The commission is $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per bushel, and the customary trade is in lots of 5,000 bus. or more, tho job lots of 1,000 bus. are handled.

The owner of a membership can have his trading done at one-half rate of commission.

Train Frightening Team at Elevator.

Grain Dealers Journal: On March 7, Roy Hack, a farmer, sent a load of corn to my elevator, by a hired man that had just started working for him that morning, and cautioned him to keep a close watch on the team as one of them had ran away, and had to be watched.

I weighed the load of corn and he drove on the dump and I told my house man to sort the load as there was too much damaged corn in it to dump without hand sorting it. While they were doing this, a Pennsylvania thru freight passed the elevator and whistled and scared the team. They ran out of back door of the elevator, circled onto the street, as shown in the picture, and ran into moving freight. One horse was killed and the other one badly hurt; the wagon and harness were damaged, and Mr. Hack feels as though he has been damaged to the amount of \$175.00.

He sent a bill to the railroad company, and it did not pay any attention to it. Then he sent me a similar bill, and I did not pay it as I did not think I was responsible for the accident.—E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind.

Ans.: No liability attaches to the operator of the grain elevator unless he was guilty of negligence. In this case the house man was sorting the corn in the usual way of business.



Crown Point, Ind., Crossing Where Scared Team Attempted to Run Over Freight Train.

No duty rests upon the operator of the elevator to aid in controlling fractious teams.

When the driveway is safe, and there is no disturbance or noise not customary in the operation of the plant, and which the owner of the team may expect to encounter, there is no liability.

Even if some contributory negligence could be shown, which does not appear in this case, the elevator operator would not be liable, since the proximate cause was not in the operation of the elevator plant, but the noise made by the train.

Similar cases where passing trains frighten teams, causing them to run away from business establishments, are not found in the decisions of the courts because the would-be plaintiff is advised by his lawyer his case is no good, there being no liability on the factory, elevator, store or shop where the team was standing when scared by the train.

The noise of the exhaust of the gasoline engine in the grain elevator at Avoca, Iowa, frightened a team driving by 40 ft. distant on a traveled road. The lower court decided in favor of the elevator operator, the Des Moines Elevator Co., but the Supreme Court said the question of negligence in operating the engine should have been given to a jury.

A farmer drove up to the elevator at Hastings, Okla., with a load of oats, and after waiting to be served 20 minutes yelled down the elevator leg into the basement, putting his hand against the moving buckets, the injury resulting in blood poison, from which he died. The court decided in favor of the operator, the Chickasha Milling Co., holding that "No person could have anticipated that some customer would peer down the open hole looking for an employee."

Precedence of Lien?

Grain Dealers Journal: Mr. A, tenant, leases from Mr. B, landlord, a farm, agreeing to pay as rent one-half of the grain raised and \$500 cash for use of pasture and meadow land.

Before expiration of lease, 1,000 bus. of grain, valued at \$700, is delivered to the elevator as landlord's share, and 400 bus. of grain, valued at \$280, is delivered as tenant's share.

It is understood that this is a proper division of grain, the remaining 600 bus. having disappeared thru feeding or other disposition.

The landlord claims the total of \$280 to apply against his lien of \$500 for cash rent, but the thresher claims \$21, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bu. on the 1,400 bus. he shelled, as a prior lien. Who gets the money?—E. G. Rees & Son, Bradford, Ill.

Ans.: The threshing was for the benefit of the landlord as well as for the tenant, so the thresherman comes before the landlord with his lien, if, in Illinois, the thresherman has complied with the thresherman's lien law as published on page 659 of the Journal for Nov. 25th by giving the grain buyer notice within 4 months after threshing and before the dealer has settled with the tenant for the grain. If the grain buyer has settled with the tenant the thresherman must go against the landlord for his money, if the thresherman did not give the dealer the notice required by law.

According to the Illinois landlords' lien law as published in this column Oct. 10 it makes no difference that part of the rent is payable in money. If the \$500 cash rent for the pasture land was a separate agreement or contract the landlord could not assert a lien on the grain grown on the other land to make up the deficiency, but would have to levy on the hay from the meadows under his lien.

Assuming that all the land was embraced in the one lease the landlord can recover from the grain buyer the deficiency in cash rent if the amount due the tenant for grain delivered is sufficient, subject as above stated, to the thresherman's lien.

Russian Collections of grain are three times heavier this year than last, with 9,000,000 tons collected during the first four months of the season. Lack of railroad equipment, however, has delayed movement to industrial centers.

Concerning the Farm Relief Board.

BY OBSERVER.

A prominent Illinois grain dealer said to me a few days ago:

"I'm glad of the Farm Relief Board and the National Grain Marketing Corp. It is a hazy thing unlikely of success. It may have a run and bring some suffering on the present established grain trade. If it can develop better methods it will undoubtedly become successful."

"Well, the quicker the better. If I've got to go out of the grain business, the sooner it happens the sooner I'll become established in a more lucrative business."

"On the other hand, if it fails, the government will probably cease to annoy the grain trade as it has constantly since the War and grain dealers will be in a better position to progress with some assurance that what they build up will not immediately be torn down."

"The Farm Relief Board and its subsidiaries are a crisis. I welcome it. The glorious experiment can do no less than clear the air. If the trade is ever to become a paying one the air certainly needs clearing."

Which seems to be a pretty sane way to look at it.

Farm Board Activities.

The Enid Wheat & Grain Growers Ass'n, Enid, Okla., has secured a commodity loan of \$500,000, supplementing loans from other sources, to enable advances to be made to its grower-members in line with the wheat loan policy announced by the Federal Farm Board in Chicago on Oct. 26.

A commodity loan not exceeding \$40,000 was also made to the Colorado Bean Growers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., supplementing primary loans from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Wichita, Kan., to enable an advance to grower-members of 10% of the value of their crops, in addition to the 60% obtained from the Intermediate Credit Bank.

Application of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, Aberdeen, So. Dak., for a commodity loan not exceeding \$1,000,000, supplemental to loans obtained from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Omaha, Neb. This supplemental loan will enable the association to make advances to its grower-members.

A commodity loan not exceeding \$300,000 to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn., supplementing loans from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Paul, on grain stored in licensed country elevators or warehouses, was approved by the Farm Board.

A merger of the federal farm loan board of the treasury department with the new federal farm board was provided for in bills introduced in both houses of Congress on Dec. 6 by Sen. Smith Wildman Brookhart of Iowa and Repr. L. J. Dickinson, also of Iowa. The purpose of the bill is said to be the concentration of the financing of agriculture into one board and one system, instead of having it divided between the intermediate credit banks and the farm board. Under the plan the farm loan board would be taken over in its entirety by the farm board, its employees and appropriations being transferred within 90 days and the loan board abolished.

The Rural Grain Co., doing a grain receiving business at Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Peoria, has been absorbed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Tentative approval was given by the officers of the Farmers National Grain Corp. to the organization of a regional co-op., the Northwest Grain Co-op. to be capitalized at \$2,000,000.

Frederick B. Wells headed a delegation of Minneapolis grain dealers who on Dec. 4 held a conference with Chairman Legge of the Farm Board at Washington.

Frank G. Crowell of Kansas City conferred Dec. 6 with Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde regarding the co-operative marketing program of the Federal Farm Board.

M. A. Reynolds Honored.

The citizens of Stanton, Mich., vied with one another in honoring their former townsman, Montgomery A. Reynolds, on the occasion of his presentation to the city of a beautiful mortuary.

One hundred guests attended a banquet tendered him at the Hotel Montcalm. The speakers touched upon such topics as "Flowers for the Living," "Community Spirit" and "Civic Pride."

The most interesting talk of the evening was by Mr. Reynolds, recounting the early days of Stanton and the development of the region from a lumber camp to an agricultural paradise, with the consequent fluctuations in the fortunes of the local flour mill and of Mr. Reynolds, its operator.

Mr. Reynolds went to Stanton in 1869 at the age of 19, and after some experience in mercantile lines engaged in the milling business for 13 years. When the coming of the railroad took away the source of wheat supply he quit to become secretary of the Michigan Millers Ass'n. He was successful in promoting the organization and an arrangement was made by which he was to devote part of his time to the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., necessitating removal to Lansing, and turning his after life into the insurance field in which he has become so well known.

In 1893 the arrangement was changed from a salary to a per diem and he was encouraged to adjust losses for other companies as well. Two years later he was made adjuster for the Millers National Ins. Co. and later removed to

Chicago where he has since resided.

Before the close of the ensuing 11 years there were ten millers and grain dealers mutual fire insurance companies in the United States, all of which he served at one time or another. During this period he covered the country from the Hudson River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian Provinces to the Gulf of Mexico, the last three years of the time traveling more than 50,000 miles a year and in eleven years paying out over \$6,000,000 of the companies' money.

When in 1906, the secretary of the Millers National, the largest fire insurance company of its class, resigned, Mr. Reynolds was elected to take his place, a position which he filled acceptably until indifferent health warned him and he retired in favor of a younger man, and was honored with the position of president of the company, which he still holds. Thru his many years of efficient service to the grain and milling trades he has won the high esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Foreign Crop Reporting Increase Proposed.

Increasing foreign crop reporting is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator McNary, chairman of the Senate com'te on agriculture. Immediate ratification of the measure is sought.

The program outlined calls for establishing agencies in all the leading foreign markets in an effort to improve crop and market reporting service for the joint use of the Federal Farm Board and the U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Long Distance Telephone Rates Cut.

Effective Jan. 1, 1930, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will reduce the charges for conversations over the toll lines when interstate.

The reduction in rates is the fourth made by the Bell system in the past four years, the preceding cut on Feb. 1, 1929, making a similar saving of \$5,000,000 to patrons, and resulting in an increase of business gratifying to the management.

On most station-to-station daytime calls to points approximately 60 to 300 miles distant there will be a reduction of 10 cents. The new schedule also reduces the overtime charge on person-to-person messages of more than ten chargeable minutes on nearly all distances. About 45,000,000 calls a year will be affected by the reductions. In addition there will be reductions in report charges ranging from 5 cents to 40 cents and affecting the schedule at hauls generally from 100 to 2,200 miles.

Minneapolis Protests Grain Monopoly.

The Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n of Minneapolis, Minn., objects to the restriction of loans by the government to members only of pools and to stockholders in pooling corporations, to whom the grain growers must ship their grain. The grain commission merchants desire that the loans be available to co-operative country elevators who choose to patronize the grain commission merchants for the substantial reasons that sound judgment is used to dispose of their grain at the best prices and that such disposal of their grain nets their farmer patrons more money than could be realized thru the government promoted pools.

Their telegram to Alex Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, reads as follows:

This ass'n is composed of commission merchants who, through their liberal furnishing of funds, not only for the movement of grain but for the purchase or construction of elevators, have made possible the farmers elevator movement in the Northwest.

That you may understand more about the character of this association, we want you to know that commission merchants in Minneapolis and Duluth this fall loaned country elevators other than line elevators over \$32,000,000. Many of our members actively supported the passage of the farm relief legislation.

When giving our support to this measure we assumed that the farm board would follow the policy put into practice by President Hoover when secretary of commerce, and would invite experienced grain men into conference before policies were adopted which might materially affect the existing grain marketing machinery.

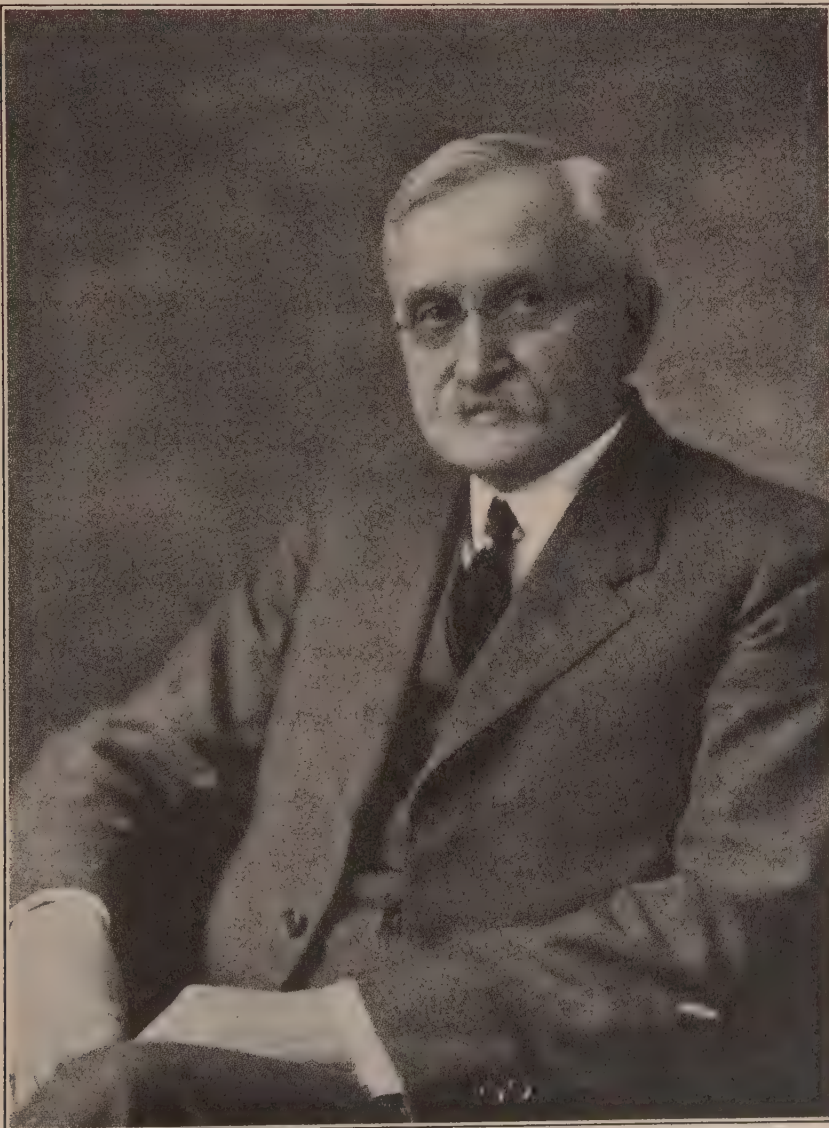
We now ask that representative commission men be given an opportunity to discuss with your board the farm board's plans as they affect the grain trade, and particularly our branch of the grain trade. Policies which the farm board have announced apparently leave no place in the picture for the very men who for 25 years past have been the real supporters and advisers of the co-operative movement in the Northwest.

We believe that any price basis established thru the use of government funds should be made free to all farmers whether or not in the exercise of their individual judgment they decide their interests were best served by membership in a co-operative organization.

Otherwise, at times when the terminal prices are not considerably above the established loan value price, many farmers' elevators and all independent elevators together with line elevators cannot operate as grain merchants and no country elevator can continue in business simply as a warehouse because of the low storage and handling charges established by law.

Sugar from wheat is practically possible, according to experiments in extraction recently announced by Prof. P. H. Schultz, chemist at Friends University. Of the 40 pounds of starch to be found in every bushel of wheat about half could be converted into sugar, he claims.

"Bust the Canadian Wheat Pool" is the war-cry of the London millers, state recent dispatches. Their efforts are being rewarded to some degree, tho local markets have not been affected to a great extent by their manipulations. The world situation, however, is being directed by their agents according to reports.



Montgomery A. Reynolds, Chicago, President Millers National Insurance Co.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

The Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n Local Meetings.

Grain Dealers Journal: The several sectional meetings held by the Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, beginning at Fostoria on Monday and continuing at Lima, Greenville, Middletown and Washington Court House, were attended by country grain dealers (owners of grain elevators), independent and co-operative. Most of the co-operative elevators in and out of the Ohio Ass'n are not organized as prescribed in the Farm Relief Bill. It is generally understood, however, that the present so-called "co-ops" will endeavor to comply with the present law so as to qualify under its provisions.

It would appear that a goodly portion of Ohio's corn crop will move thru the Cincinnati gateway.

The recent cold weather permitted the safe movement of corn, despite the high percentage of moisture in this grain following its harvest.

Gossip was to the effect that considerable wheat is infected with weevil and the cold weather proved helpful in destroying these pests.

Oats have been moving to make room for needed space for storage of corn.

Dealers were rather reluctant in expressing themselves as to the effect operations of the Federal Farm Board will have on the old line elevators. The present "co-ops" feel, of course, that they will be able to comply with the law and will doubtless continue to transact business with the terminal market dealers, if permitted, since they appreciate the efficiency of the present method of distribution. It should be remembered that the present Farm Board activity is as to wheat only.

An outstanding feature in connection with the corn crop is the relative absence of the need for farm relief. Experts appear to be right in their judgment that since consumption as well as production of corn may be said to be domestic; its uses so varied and an over-production problem seldom arises, we have no clamor for "relief." Despite these facts, however, we have the willing politician who is ready to legislate so that more bureaus may be created to gain control of our leading crops.

The popular thought today is that the grain farmer must have relief from losses when he contributes towards over-production of wheat. While this cereal is looked upon as the staff of life, its per capita consumption is on the wane, due to the introduction and use of substitutes, caused largely by the recommendations of our dieticians.

Another popular thought is that the farmer known to the average citizen, he who simply has a farm, the poor farmer, is to have relief. The chief assistance, if any can be given, will go to those who least deserve it. However, the farm relief idea was sold on "Help the poor farmer."

Farm Relief appeals to everybody. It makes you think of the backbone of our nation. The real question is, must we relieve or save all who think their field of gaining a livelihood lies in raising wheat, cotton, corn or stock? If the stock raiser complains that corn is too expensive for feeding, shall the price of corn be reduced, or simply raise the price of pork chops? It has been called a vicious circle, and who can prove that it is not?

The law of supply and demand was not repealed when Congress enacted the Farm Relief Bill. The old line elevators, grain dealers,

if responsible for the dissatisfaction over alleged wheat "losses," by the same token must be responsible for the satisfaction over corn profits. One does not hear a cry for relief for the rye farmer, nor for relief of the oats farmer. Then we have that indispensable crop of hay, exceeding in value each year any other single crop raised in the United States. It comes to every citizen's table every day. It is demanded; it is one of the substitutes. If you drink more milk, eat more ice cream and consume more butter, isn't it natural that you will partake of less bread?

How is the poor hay farmer to be relieved? And, what will the poor consumer do when the farmers stop raising alfalfa and clover? How poor shall the poor consumer become when the dairy farmer must pay more for alfalfa meal so that the poor hay farmer can buy corn for his hogs so that the consumer can pay more for pork chops and lard to fry them in? These things must happen when our Government takes on more paternalistic duties.

The stock answer of the politician is "remove the middle man." Then the Farm Bill was passed to substitute a subsidized machine to do the work of the middle man. The wheat farmer is not compelled to engage the services of a middleman under the present system, but under the Farm Bill he must buy stock in the subsidized farmer owned middleman machine. If the machine loses, all who are in it lose; if the machine errs, all err, so that we shall have mass losses and mass errors. We will not have sectional prosperity or losses, so that one community can come to the rescue of the other. Our eggs shall be in one basket the law makers have decreed.

The opinion prevails that the Farm Relief Bill will make itself felt in banking circles; rural savings accounts will feel the effect; the country banker will find it difficult to compete with Uncle Sam.

A fair trial should be given to the Farm Bill, with a view of discovering whether or not the law of supply and demand has been repealed. If it has been repealed, then the thirst of the nation was quenched with the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Meanwhile, the nation is engaged in another costly experiment.

The fact remains that the farmer who has introduced proven efficient business methods in producing and disposing of his wheat has not required any relief and will not find it necessary to avail himself of the relief features of the Farm Bill. The records of Congressional investigations reveal that this class of farmer was and is opposed to the farm law. The clamor comes from the inefficient. The farm law will not make efficient farmers unless the funds are used for educational purposes. If so employed, the country will benefit. The present efforts of the Farm Board are mainly directed towards financing, price influencing and distribution. It has been conceded that the latter is adequately taken care of by the present system, but discussion and attempts to tear down the present system offer a more fertile field for the politician.

A capable farmer always could and can procure money; the natural law of supply and demand will take care of price and the Farm Board need not recognize the need for one thing—Education. Sooner or later that will sink in and the men who understand distribution of grain will continue to be in demand. Our people will soon recognize this fact and stop worrying. That they are worried is no

surprise because despite having given all of the facts to Congress and Congress having time and again investigated the subject and found conditions as stated, could not resist the political opportunity. It is too bad that such an additional enormous sum of money is to be spent on proving the proven of the oldest line of business known to man. The public, however, has never been fully informed of what Congress discovered in all of its investigations. It will now pay \$500,000,000 more to find that "Education" is all that is needed.—Respectfully, D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary, Board of Trade, Cincinnati, O.

Licensed Inspectors Grading Satisfactorily in Portland District.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your October 25th number, page 556, there appears the following:

"The Grain Committee of the Portland, Ore., Merchants Exchange, in replying to the questionnaire on Federal Grain Supervision, finds that many of the inspectors are inefficient, and not qualified properly to apply the federal standards."

We take strong exception to the publication of this article in the above form, because same should have been elaborated upon so that the reader would not be misled.

Referring to page 11 of the questionnaire mentioned, under paragraph 33 appears the following question:

"What, in your opinion, is the reason for the increased number of appeals?"

Our answer to this question was—

"Many of the inspectors are inefficient, and not qualified to apply properly the Federal Standards."

This statement was made relative to the inspectors as a whole, and not in this locality.

It is plain that if there is a large increase in the number of appeals, it follows that the inspections are not accurate, and this is due to the inefficiency and lack of proper qualifications on the part of the Federal Inspectors.

If you refer to the number of appeals you will find that there have been few if any in this part of the country. They are mainly in the middle west, and so this statement does not apply here, as one would think in reading your article.

We would quote a paragraph from our letter accompanying our questionnaire which states:

"The Standards have been working very satisfactorily in this District, and under the supervision of the Federal Department, the Licensed Inspectors have become very efficient, and it is a very rare thing that we have any complaint from the growers or country shippers in regard to the grade on grain shipped to terminal markets."

We do not want any reflections cast upon the licensed inspectors here.—Very truly, Merchants Exchange, H. S. George, Manager, Portland, Ore.

Farm Board Not Likely to Encourage Overbuilding of Elevators.

Grain Dealers Journal: The U. S. Agricultural Department never put out sounder advice than when it answered the call of the Federal Farm Board for information on the question of greatly increasing warehouse capacity for grain.

The Department tells the board that new construction should be considered with the utmost care, else a lot of newly built elevators will not be able to operate profitably. "Much new space has been added the past years or is being constructed now."

It is possible that the board will have many applications for money to construct elevator facilities where they are not needed. Under the stimulus of protein premiums the mills have been building storage enormously during the past three years so they can store the actual wheat instead of hedging in options as they sell flour for delivery for months in the

future. The new law says that facilities for handling grain shall not be multiplied where existing facilities are sufficient and available.

The millers and grain dealers will have to watch developments under the law closely and be ready to make proper representations where they are needed to prevent overbuilding.

Under the present competitive system of buying, the grain men have provided diversion warehouses at interior points where experience has shown them to be needed for the economical distribution of grain and where enough of it can be assembled to make it a paying business. Line elevator companies of late have been increasing the storage capacity of country houses to hold supplies nearer to the local demand. The mills are adding storage space as fast as they are able, in order to insure a supply of wheat for the year's business without backhaul expense.

According to President Hoover's outline of the intent of the Farm Relief legislation it should be no part of the Federal Farm Board's work to kill or destroy individual enterprise but rather to supplement it where it is insufficient, and to correct it where it is not functioning economically.

The Board undoubtedly will find it necessary to build or buy warehouses at some places, but such projects should be well considered by the authorities and in that consideration we should have a large influence, through our associations, in forming final judgments on such proposals. —Nebraska Millers Ass'n, J. N. Campbell, Sec'y, Omaha, Nebr.

Public Service Complaint.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have been anxious to install electric motors, but have had no success in getting the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois to put in a heavy enough service line to supply power needed. The company will not permit us to use motors on the light, single-phase current which now supplies our town with lights. It says that when the motors are turned on they drain the current and make the lights all over town go dim.

We suppose there is no way in which the company could be compelled to put in heavier generating equipment, which would enable us to use motors, but it certainly ought to be progressive enough to meet the demands that are made on it for power. At present it doesn't seem to be.—H. M. Dewey & Co., Camp Grove, Ill.

Would Tax Short Sales.

A bill to throw sand in the gears and a monkey-wrench into the well organized machinery of the grain exchanges of the country has been introduced by an ingnoramus from Illinois, Representative Sabath, who thoroly misrepresents the community that elected him and which contains the great grain exchange that he would destroy.

This lawmaker is so ignorant of law that the bill he has drafted never will stand the test of the Supreme Court, and, as it is now worded, is therefore harmless. The bill follows:

A bill to provide revenue from the short sales of shares of stock, grain, wheat, cotton or other allied agricultural commodities.

Be it enacted:

(A)—That, for the purposes of this act, the term "short sale" shall mean sales at, or under the rules and usages of any stock exchange, board of trade or similar places, of shares of stock of any corporation, joint-stock company, ass'n, or of grain, wheat, cotton or other allied agricultural commodities of which the seller shall not have ownership or possession, actual or constructive at the time of such sale.

(B)—For the purpose of this act, the term "seller" shall mean any individual, ass'n, partnership or corporation, or any agent, factor or broker thereof, who sells shares of stock of any corporation, joint-stock company, ass'n, or grain, wheat, cotton, and other allied agricultural commodities.

Sec. 2.—There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid by the seller on each short sale a tax equal to five per cent (5 per cent) of the amount of the sale, which tax shall, without assessment and without notice, be due and payable to the collector of internal revenue within

ten (10) days after the consummation of such sale.

Sec. 3.—Any seller hereunder failing to pay such tax on any such short sale shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall, if a corporation, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 for each offense, and all other persons convicted shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 4.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 5.—This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of its approval.

Lonsdale Calls Price Insurance Unsound.

C. W. Lonsdale, of Kansas City, Mo., who has had wide experience in the domestic and export grain trade, was offered the management of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, but on Dec. 3 announced his refusal of the position, offering the following explanation:

Certain Failure Seen.—While I am wholly sympathetic toward all sound efforts to improve the relative economic position of agriculture, I believe there are certain fundamentals which cannot safely be violated, and I am compelled to refuse the tender of responsibility as directing head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation because of my sincere conviction that the plan as at present outlined will fail.

Private Enterprise More Economical.—The agricultural marketing act is, in its application to the grain trade, an indictment of the efficiency and economy of the present competitive system of grain handling.

It proposes ultimately to destroy this system and to set up in its stead co-operative grower-owned control with the dual objectives of accomplishing economies in handling and bringing about price "stabilization" by what is called "orderly marketing." As for the first of these objectives, while it is possible that there may be wastes in the country handling of grain, co-operative country elevators have not convincingly proved their efficacy in reducing these wastes. On the contrary, they have failed in large numbers thru inability to compete with commercial buyers and shippers.

Attempted Price Control Ends in Disaster.—The second objective, that of influencing or controlling the price is to be attained thru ultimate scrapping of present marketing machinery, including the price insurance provided by hedges in future contracts, and retaining the grain, without price protection, in the hands of "stabilization corporations" or "pools" for gradual sale. All experience in this and other countries proves that such a scheme cannot ultimately be profitable to the grower in the price received by him, while quasi-government direction is almost certain to be enormously more expensive than commercial methods with their competitively-enforced economies.

A Failure Wherever Tried.—We have given the name "stabilization" to what actually contemplates an attempt at "valorization" or price enhancement through withholding and forestalling. For nearly a quarter of a century Brazil, which produces more than two-thirds of the world's coffee, has experimented with valorization along lines almost identical with those by which it is proposed to advance United States wheat prices. The result is that just now Brazil faces an agricultural and financial crisis with a coffee reserve in her warehouses sufficient to supply the world for nearly two years, and another huge crop coming to harvest.

Meanwhile other countries have crowded Brazilian coffee from the markets, and the state and national credit of that country is being strained to secure funds to save growers from bankruptcy through loans of only one-third of their actual cost of coffee production. How can we, producing but a relatively minor part of the world's wheat surplus, hope to control prices when Brazil, with the advantage of growing more than twice as much coffee as all the remainder of the world, has so disastrously failed and brought so great distress to her agriculture?

Socialization of Marketing Fundamentally Unworkable.—I do not believe that in the United States we can, thru part socialization of our marketing methods, bring any ultimate or lasting benefit to the grain grower. So long as we produce either recurring or accidental surpluses to be sold in world markets, we must share the world's fortunes in prices received. The agricultural marketing act should, nevertheless, be accepted as a sincere effort by Congress and the administration to improve the position of our agriculture. The farm board is engaged in an honest attempt to win success for what we all know to be an experiment. Obviously, it would be unfair to both the farm board and to myself, for me to engage in its service when my best judgment, gained thru forty years in the grain trade, is that the plan, so far as it applies to grain, is fundamentally unworkable.

Clark Brown Passes On.

After a decline in health for over a year and an illness extending over several weeks Clark Brown died Dec. 1 at his home in Nevada, Ia., of heart trouble and complications.

He was born at Dakota City, Ia., Sept. 12, 1879, and after the family removed to Rolfe he engaged with his father in the grain business, and in 1901 was married to Miss Mabel Ransom of that place.

In 1907 he took the management of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s office at Des Moines, Ia., and later was traveling representative for Rumsey & Co., these connections giving him a wide acquaintance with the grain shippers of Iowa. In 1912 he formed the Clark Brown Grain Co., with membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, to operate elevators at country stations. This venture proved very successful and grew until he controlled 12 country elevators at good shipping points on the M. & St. L.; Great Western, Rock Island and Des Moines & Southern. He owned elevators at Mingo, Bondurant, Fernald, Nevada, Minburn, Angus, Rippey, Paton and Lena, Ia.

His headquarters were removed to Nevada, Ia., in 1924, where he took an interest in public affairs and thru his business and social activities made many warm friends. Kind and considerate, and modest in demeanor, he was greatly liked by all.

The funeral services were held at the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee, and interment was in the family lot at Humboldt, Ia. He is survived by Mrs. Brown and their only son, Homer Clark Brown.

European corn borer damage to the corn crop going into commercial channels remains small or almost negligible, according to a recent release by the U. S. D. A., although the pest has continued to spread in the Great Lakes area at about the usual rate. In Ohio and Indiana this movement was apparently less extensive in 1928 than in the previous year. More than a million additional parasites, comprising nine species, were liberated.



Clark Brown, Nevada, Ia., Deceased.

Your Income Tax

[Income tax returns for 1929 will soon have to be filed. How many of us really know how to correctly prepare our returns in the face of the complex law and the new decisions, revised interpretations, changes of one sort and another that are made almost daily—all directly affecting our account with the government.

Believing that our readers will welcome any assistance along these lines, particularly at this time, arrangements have been made to re-establish our income tax department, dealing with this question in a simple, practical manner.

In this connection, we pride ourselves in having been able to obtain the services of Mr. M. L. Seidman, C. P. A., to continue the conduct of the department. Mr. Seidman is a well-known tax expert, and has been a close student of taxation in its various phases. He is a member of the firm of Seidman and Seidman, Certified Public Accountants, a nationally known tax and accounting organization.

The department will appear regularly, and to broaden its scope, Mr. Seidman has consented to answer through it, all income tax questions that might be directed to him. All communications must be signed by the inquirer, but no names will be disclosed in the published answers.—Ed.]

Now that we are in the Era of A. C., as Eddie Cantor puts it, meaning After (the Wall Street) Crash, many of us may be brought to the realization that there is one thing worse than having to pay an income tax and that is, not having to pay one. The mention of income taxes these days may perhaps sound like adding salt to the wound, or talking to a street urchin about Tiffany's articles. To some of those to whom brokers' frantic requests for margin was the call of the wild, Uncle Sam's annual invitation to the income tax ball will be the call of the practical joker.

But let us not be too rough on Mr. Income Tax, if for no other reason than that he was a godsend in preventing a panic from becoming a complete annihilation. When Black Friday looked like a White Dove compared to what was happening to security prices on that day of all days, November 13, it was the income tax probably more than anything else that came to the rescue. That is rather an unfamiliar part for the income tax to play. Most of us have come to look on the tax as an arch enemy to be grappled with, given a real good wallop once a year, and gotten over with as quickly as possible. Who, therefore, would attribute a silver lining to it? Yet on that dark day the announcement of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon that the income tax will be cut, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with turning the tide of sinking security prices.

But that isn't all the healing salve. Here's something real. In many cases, the security losses may mean not only the elimination of Uncle Sam's bill this year, but in addition, an exemption from income tax for the next two years. There is what is called a net loss provision in the law, whereby losses of one year under certain circumstances can be applied against the income of the next two years. In other words, our dear Uncle not only relieves us of part of our profits, but also swallows some of our losses.

The trick this year, therefore, is not to throw up the sponge, but to be on the job more than ever before and carefully figure our losses in order that the government will owe us as much as possible against future income. That is a brand new phase and sensation for income taxpayers. Heretofore it has been a matter of figuring profits with a sharp pencil. Now losses come in for determination with a stub pen.

Thus the fact that we may have wound up the year in the red, carries with it some consolation. It certainly shouldn't mean forgetting about income taxes. As a matter of fact, whether we like it or not, returns may still have to be filed because the requirements are

based on gross income and not only net income. Then again, there must still be some left who have net incomes on which taxes must be paid. So that between now and next March we must again remove the cobwebs that accumulated since last year on our sharpened income tax wits and buck the line once more.

There was a time when the preparation of an income tax return might have made a man jump out of his skin, or might have produced results entitling him to free admission to the office of a professor on abnormal psychology. The law was new, and way beyond the layman. Reading it with the attempt to understand it was futile. It helped consume the midnight oil and give the weary toiler a bleary eyed daze, but for the large part, those were the only constructive accomplishments. The fun really began, however, when the cute little income tax blank had to be filled in and the tax computed. We can all probably recall the cartoons in those days, showing a troubled citizen wallowing in oodles of papers of wall paper length, trying to figure the thing out. And on top of it all came the grim realization that Uncle Sam took a very considerable chunk out of our incomes—in some cases helping himself to more than he left with us. An undercurrent of uneasiness was inevitable.

Today the picture is considerably different. Our silent partner seems to be considerably more reasonable in the extent to which he shares our profits. The most he can get from individuals is 25% of the income, and then, only on the part in excess of \$100,000.00. Furthermore, we appear to understand his terms and conditions somewhat better. Maybe it is because he is making himself more clearly understood. Perhaps it is the result of getting to know him better now that we have had him sign checks on our bank account for so long a time. In any event, the income tax is generally accepted as a permanent, wholesome American institution. Of course, it still is not child's play. Preparing an income tax return isn't the easiest thing in the world. The millions of dollars that are annually refunded to taxpayers and the still greater sums additionally assessed against taxpayers each year are staunch witnesses to the intricacies of tax returns. But in the final analysis, it will be found that the law is based on fundamental, logical principles that are easy to grasp.

There are, to be sure, frills and fancies that in many cases make a considerable difference in the tax bill. For our purposes, however, these niceties can be left for the experts to grapple with. What we want to concern ourselves with, is having the basic principles presented to us in a simple, clear, informative way to guide us in the preparation of our returns. If the articles can do that, and be of even the slightest constructive help to readers, the time and space devoted to them will be fully justified.

Obviously, we cannot expect to cover everybody's specific problems. But we will even have a way out here. A question and answer feature will be currently maintained along with the articles, and through it readers may present their difficulties. Every year brings its crop of tax questions. Some of them are as interesting as a romance. They testify often to ambitions realized and equally as often to hopes shattered. They make interesting reading for all of us and hence have always been an important part of our articles.

Where shall we begin? One of the embarrassing things about explaining the income tax law is that wherever you begin you're in the middle—or muddle. However, it might be well first to outline who must file returns. That will immediately fix the circle of readers to whom income tax information may be of practical value. Those who don't have to file returns

must have many other more vital things to require their time.

In the next article, therefore, we will discuss "Who Must File Returns."

Term for Bonded Grain Extended.

The storage of grain in bond for export was indefinitely extended Nov. 27, by Seymour Lowman, ass'n sec'y of the treasury of the United States, following a hearing with a representative group of interested members of the New York Produce Exchange the previous day. Mr. Lowman hopes, however, that 90 days will be sufficient.

The commissioner of customs ruled the railroads must dispose of bonded Canadian grain-in-transit within 30 days after its receipt by them.

Complainants maintained this ruling jeopardized 20% of the exports moving thru New York annually. Canadian wheat is said to form 85% of the grain exported thru this port.

The action of the treasury department in waiving regulations was taken to enable continued shipments without penalizing shippers with the above clause.

The position of agriculture in general at the close of the season 1928-1929 was better than at the close of the preceding year, states Sec'y of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde in his annual report delivered Dec. 6. "And there are prospects of continued improvement. Farm incomes in the 1928-1929 crop season averaged higher than those of any season since 1920-1921 except 1925-1926. Aggregate gross income from agriculture production in the U. S. for the crop season was estimated to have been \$12,527,000,000, an increase of \$225,000,000 above the previous year. Cash income from the sale of farm products was estimated at \$9,949,000,000, or an increase of \$79,000,000 over the previous year. The return earned on current valuation of agricultural property is placed at 4.7%. The rate of depreciation in farm land values declined, as did the movement of population from the country to the city."

California Dealers Promote Bulk Grain Handling.

To promote the bulk handling of grain in California, com'ites from the more important grain producing sections of the state met in a two-day conference at Berkeley, Cal., last month, to organize.

Thomas Kilcandy, acting chairman, stated "During the past 9 years bulk handling has been successfully demonstrated in the state, and to my knowledge every grower who has handled his grain in bulk has never gone back to the sack method."

E. N. Bates, grain marketing specialist of the U. S. D. A., who has made a special study of bulk handling thruout the Pacific Coast states, reported that considerable savings can be made at terminals wherever grain is received in bulk. "A Portland terminal, for instance, was found capable of handling 100 bulk carloads a day with 16 men, against only 40 of sacked grain requiring 50 men in the same length of time."

In the early days of exporting Pacific Coast grain to Europe, bulk loaded vessels meeting a storm, in going around South America to market their crop, were frequently lost, due to the shifting of their cargoes, contrasted with sacked grain, which seldom was moved by the effects of a heavy sea. The cutting of the Panama Canal, of course, has reduced the dangers of shipping in bulk.

Five com'ites were chosen to consider various phases of bulk handling, including cost finding and finance, transportation and storage, farm bulking equipment, public relations, and publicity and program.

The major problem confronting the com'ites was felt to be the financing of bulk handling equipment at country points, where comparatively few elevators now exist.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Nov. 25.—Wheat is going into winter in good shape.—Everett Early, R. F. D. No. 4.

Pekin, Ill., Nov. 29.—Corn is good quality, tho still full of moisture.—Carl Porter, Pekin Farmers Grain Co.

Macomb, Ill., Dec. 6.—The corn crop from Monmouth down to Macomb is not so good as it is farther north.—E. M.

New London, O., Nov. 25.—Oats crop light; corn fair; feed business very good.—New London Farmers Exchange Co.

Vermilion, S. D., Nov. 22.—We have an average corn crop of good quality here this year.—Vermilion Seed Co., L. C. Royhl.

Speer, Ill., Nov. 25.—Corn is of good quality and yields are running from 25 to 50 bus. per acre. Most of it is grading No. 5.—W. D. Bradley.

Woodhull, Ill., Dec. 4.—Quality of corn is very good and moisture is down to 20%. But yields are only 75% of normal.—I. R. Titus, Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co.

Wataga, Ill., Dec. 3.—Corn is good in quality and pretty fair in yield. Moisture is running an average of around 20%. Yields are averaging 45 to 50 bus. per acre.—M. C. DeWeese, Wataga Co-op. Co.

Marietta, Kan., Dec. 7.—Shucking returns indicate that Marshall County, the largest producing county in Kansas, will not exceed 17 bushels per acre.—H. R. Howell, mgr., Marietta Stock & Grain Co.

Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 3.—Weather is still cold and little grain is moving, tho this section normally holds its corn until a later date than the farmers in the central and eastern part of the state.—E. W. M.

Camp Grove, Ill., Nov. 25.—Corn is a good crop. Yields are averaging about 40 bus. per acre. Moisture is about 21%, and incoming grain is averaging a No. 5.—C. P. Kennel, Davis Bros. & Potter.

Harlan, Ia., Dec. 7.—We have a large corn crop this year and it is of good quality. Wheat was good this year, of a good quality and good yield. Oats are not so plentiful.—Harlan City Roller Mills, L. H. Rasmussen.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 4.—Weather delayed corn husking during the week ending Dec. 3, but some progress was made. Wheat is reported as being under 1 and 6 inches of snow cover.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Burnett (Buda, p. o.), Ill., Nov. 26.—Corn is spotted. We have some that is very good and some that is poor. The yields will probably average about 40 bus. per acre.—Burnett Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., E. E. Smith, mgr.

Oats Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	74,340	50,702	13,686	
Chicago	1,116,000	2,358,000	2,313,000	1,737,000
Cincinnati	122,000	88,000	124,000	196,000
Denver		118,000		8,000
Duluth	493,670	735,590	714,849	1,215,835
Ft. William				
Pt. Arthur	435,392	6,250,808	1,362,366	5,499,574
Fort Worth		136,000		44,000
Hutchinson	1,500	1,500		
Indianapolis	382,000	532,000	550,000	724,000
Kansas City	444,000	468,000	268,000	154,000
Milwaukee	361,260	401,100	855,299	727,611
Minneapolis	1,553,780	1,690,190	897,200	939,470
Montreal		2,464,188		1,851,166
New Orleans	76,000	72,000	76,967	44,959
Omaha	378,000	3,282,000	10,000	2,067,000
Peoria	708,000	578,000	718,000	436,000
Philadelphia	358,200	625,000	329,400	490,150
Portland	66,625	98,669		50,400
St. Joseph	47,500	83,600	26,403	
St. Louis	64,000	48,000	10,000	14,000
St. Louis	991,000	1,846,000	959,000	1,328,000
San Francisco	15,400	40,000		
Sioux City		470,800		
Superior	122,554	135,303	247,654	403,863
Toledo	131,200	323,900	20,505	173,960
Wichita	15,000	31,500	6,000	9,000

Elmwood, Ill., Nov. 27.—Corn yields are spotted, running from 25 to 50 bus. per acre. Quality is good, though it carries plenty of moisture.—E. V. Graves, Elmwood Elvtr. Co.

Tremont, Ill., Nov. 29.—Corn is of good quality, tho it still carries from 22% to 24% moisture. Yields are about normal, making an average of 40 bushels per acre. The winter wheat crop was sown on a normal acreage and looks good so far.—Henry Getz, mgr., Tremont Co-op. Grain Co.

Arimo, Ida., Nov. 25.—We had a short crop here for last season, owing to the poor weather in July, as the hot weather came on too suddenly; but the fall wheat was put in the ground in good shape and is now well protected by snow, and we are in hopes for a good crop for the coming year.—Louis E. Henderson.

Maquon, Ill., Dec. 3.—Corn is good in quality, due to frosts holding off until late; but yields are light. The average yield will not exceed 25 bus. per acre. This section suffered from too heavy early rains that interfered with cultivation. It is especially noticeable that where fields were cultivated and the weeds kept down yields are good. The reverse is true where fields were too wet for the soil to be stirred.—Geo. H. Walters, Maquon Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 2.—One of the heaviest snows, thus far recorded this early in southern Indiana, fell in this section on November 28, covering the ground to a depth of several inches. The mercury went down to 2 above zero. The wheat was covered by the snow for several days. Some of the wheat in southern Indiana was sown early last fall and the recent freeze probably will kill fly-infected fields. The cold weather also had the effect of freezing the sap from the corn and while deliveries were slowed up for several days, the grain is in better shape than ever.—W. B. C.

Corn Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	58,072	455,219		124,286
Chicago	5,747,000	10,510,000	2,600,000	3,795,000
*Cincinnati	411,500	601,400	465,000	522,200
Denver		739,500		78,000
Duluth	147,511	162,434	180,125	156,727
Ft. William				
Pt. Arthur		5,800		5,800
Fort Worth		919,500		31,500
Galveston				492,857
Houston				68,572
Hutchinson	12,500	30,000		
Indianapolis	2,317,500	3,568,000	1,767,000	2,741,000
Kansas City	1,062,000	2,139,000	423,000	819,000
Milwaukee	1,135,160	1,605,800	566,918	746,625
Minneapolis	1,233,770	1,829,120	716,730	955,880
Montreal		115,600		10,631
New Orleans	48,000	1,123,500	31,796	473,653
New York	142,500	402,000		120,000
Omaha	1,870,000	1,104,600	1,173,960	870,800
Peoria	2,083,050	2,650,900	996,250	2,122,450
Portland	159,500	188,375		180
Philadelphia	22,439	176,623		107,143
San Francisco	61,920	83,592		
St. Joseph	481,500	588,000	324,000	198,000
St. Louis	1,230,600	3,220,000	411,600	1,287,930
Sioux City		1,659,200		
Superior	146,640	169,635	175,038	151,600
Toledo	90,000	246,250	4,775	53,565
Wichita	32,500	129,600	11,700	24,000

*Including ear corn receipts.

Rye Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,173	4,339		
Chicago	335,000	706,000	54,000	60,000
Cincinnati	4,200		2,800	2,800
Denver		1,500		
Duluth	511,340	1,146,155	505,996	893,258
Ft. William				
Pt. Arthur	599,190	1,366,894	39,358	2,035,185
Fort Worth		1,500		
Hutchinson		2,400		
Indianapolis	9,000	1,600		1,600
Kansas City	9,000	28,500		9,000
Milwaukee	50,580	62,100	46,720	49,640
Minneapolis	451,320	575,690	160,400	509,430
Montreal		1,019,341		1,517,682
New Orleans	3,000	41,950		40,316
New York	18,500	102,000		155,000
Omaha	91,000	99,400	81,200	138,600
Peoria	3,600	1,200	4,800	2,400
Philadelphia	6,531	2,163		
Portland	1,450	4,350	69	45,000
St. Joseph	1,500			
St. Louis	7,800	215,800	2,600	16,900
Superior	254,755	1,111,450	230,576	859,700
Toledo	9,600	8,400		2,960

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Woodhull, Ill., Dec. 4.—Corn is just beginning to move.—I. R. Titus, Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co.

Elmwood, Ill., Nov. 27.—Corn movement has been light so far this fall.—E. V. Graves, Elmwood Elvtr. Co.

Pekin, Ill., Nov. 29.—The corn movement is just beginning in earnest.—Carl Porter, Pekin Farmers Grain Co.

Manchuria Harvests Record Soy Bean Crop.

Manchuria is harvesting a record soy bean crop, being estimated by the Chinese Eastern Ry. as from 9 to 10% larger than the crop of last year, states a cable from Paul O. Nyhus, of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The crop will be low in moisture content and of good quality, and production is placed at 5,256,000 short tons. A portion of the Manchurian soy bean crop is utilized by industries in the United States.

Wheat Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	431,844	3,859,907	55,856	1,165,074
Chicago	423,000	1,842,000	3,142,000	937,000
*Cincinnati	111,800	70,000	396,800	197,400
Denver		522,200		25,200
Duluth	5,085,553	15,550,268	9,896,675	18,820,325
Ft. William				
Pt. Arthur	17,010,253	72,861,176	26,584,642	89,944,256
Fort Worth		569,800		
Galveston			2,802,837	724,000
Houston			1,167,500	537,225
Hutchinson	1,458,800	2,507,400		
Indianapolis	186,000	222,000	429,000	234,000
Kansas City	3,078,790	5,160,020	2,837,120	3,217,500
Milwaukee	16,280	66,240	77,500	910,116
Minneapolis	5,331,100	10,261,060	2,846,140	5,235,040
Montreal		27,959,800		28,482,034
New Orleans	950,527	549,558	1,184,134	666,035
New York	6,667,200	12,626,000	3,880,000	7,475,000
Omaha	808,000	2,204,800	1,073,800	1,901,200
Peoria	137,600	161,400	148,400	201,600
Portland	2,037,000	2,664,350	1,061,006	9,188,713
Philadelphia	141,111	3,219,343	38,000	826,911
San Francisco	259,800	162,180		
St. Joseph	163,500	653,800	660,000	238,000
St. Louis	1,824,200	2,849,000	1,554,000	2,235,420
Seattle				474,831
Sioux City		105,000		
Superior	4,001,973	9,544,497	7,793,138	11,295,920
Toledo	920,215	1,720,665	204,175	1,446,565
Vancouver			3,678,898	
Wichita	882,000	1,534,950	908,000	947,700

*Including buckwheat receipts.

Barley Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	3,506	897,564		577,101
Chicago	711,000	1,041,000	189,000	794,000
Cincinnati	16,000	9,600	1,000	11,200
Denver		123,200		40,000
Duluth	716,067	2,687,212	980,892	3,076,970
Ft. William				
Pt. Arthur	2,169,949	9,968,307	1,776,557	12,171,001
Fort Worth		83,200		11,200
Galveston			1,073,000	253,000
Houston				30,000
Hutchinson	18,750	40,000		
Indianapolis	6,000		91,200	137,600
Kansas City	147,200	288,000	91,200	137,600
Milwaukee	648,725	548,400	495,960	572,739
Minneapolis	1,225,520	2,154,310	537,670	1,600,920
Montreal		5,820,348		8,539,735
New Orleans	1,600	132,800		1,079,900
New York	10,200	3,282,000	86,000	2,067,000
Omaha	83,200	75,200	112,000	116,800
Peoria	127,400	181,200	78,400	54,000
Philadelphia	1,198	196,618		78,631
Portland	11,200	11,200	43	
St. Joseph	15,750	12,250	14,000	3,500
St. Louis	59,676	244,800	43,200	54,400
San Francisco	1,003,104	1,167,726		
Sioux City		41,400		
Superior	676,163	2,423,081	679,500	2,986,095
Toledo	3,600	8,400		3,035
Wichita	46,800	48,000	26,800	30,000

Grain Market Factors

Corner in Chicago Rye Futures.

A number of New York brokers appear to have cornered the market for December rye on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The facts supporting the theory of a corner are the premium of 2 cents per bushel of December rye over the May, when it ought to be several cents under. The open contracts in December rye are 7,474,000 bus., or 700,000 more than the open trades in the May future, which are only 6,749,000 bus. The December trades in a normal market ought to be very much less, as they are in wheat at the present time, the Chicago May open trades in wheat being 148,293,000 bus., against only 10,567,000 in December.

The tightness of the situation is realized when it is considered that open trades in all Chicago rye futures amounted to 25,978,000 bus. on Nov. 27, and this is more than double the visible supply in this country, let alone the excess over the actual rye in store at Chicago, amounting to only 4,306,000 bus.

The problem for the elevator men is how to settle 7,474,000 bus. in December contracts with only 4,306,000 bus. of the grain. Since the Easterners are sitting tight thru Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., who paid for most of the rye so far delivered in December, it would seem impossible.

The directors of the Board of Trade, however, came to the assistance of legitimate hedgers who had no intention to deliver, by decreeing that beginning Dec. 14 rye in cars on track is to be a valid delivery on December pit trades. This relief will not help much as there are only some 300,000 bus. of rye on track at Chicago, and 619,000 bus. in port afloat.

The rye holdings of the Eastern crowd were purchased some months ago when the price was higher. Altho they have not disclosed their reasons for the purchase it is believed the plan was to sell to the Federal Farm Board, which still is expected to raise the prices of all grains. The world's price of rye is always dictated by Europe where most of it is grown and eaten, the rye crop of the United States being negligible as a market factor. This autumn the price of rye in Germany has been very low, so that cash handlers everywhere in America found it more profitable to sell the Chicago rye futures than to undertake shipment abroad, expecting that they would be able to transfer their hedges from the December into the later futures at about the same or a better price.

Wheat Statistics Favor Low Prices.

Cash handlers' view of the statistical market situation on wheat is usually that so well expressed by Fred Uhlmann in the following:

"United States wheat carryover in all positions on the first of July was 245,000,000 bus. and the Canadian carryover 135,000,000 bus., totaling 380,000,000 bus.

"Five months' exports so far are 147,000,000 bus., leaving of last year's crop for carryover and export 233,000,000 bus.

"The United States surplus this year's crop is 140,000,000 bus.; Canada surplus this year's crop is 200,000,000 bus., and the total available, 573,000,000 bus.

"Broomhall estimates that eight months' requirements in the world would be about 420,000,000 bus. At that rate seven months' requirements, to the first of July, would be about 370,000,000 bus. Consequently, North America could furnish every bushel for the next seven months and still carry over 200,000,000 bus., and this on the assumption that Argentina, Australia and all other countries would not ship 1 bu. of wheat.

"I doubt whether the visible supply ever decreased, from now until the first of May, over

70,000,000 bus. Should it not decrease more this year, then the visible supply on the first of May would be 116,000,000 bus. and would make a new record.

"In making our calculations, we have in mind neither a bumper crop nor a crop failure. If so, there could be no scarcity either this year or next year, and \$1.40 represents a scarcity price."

Argentina and United Kingdom Getting Together.

By presidential decree Argentina recently reduced the duty on British artificial silk goods and on cotton and wool piece goods containing artificial silk while Britain has agreed to continue free entry to Argentine meat and wheat.

BUENOS AIRES.—Stripe rust reduced southern yield about 21,000,000 bus., making total Argentine prospect now 204,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Columbia River ports the last week in November sold 1,000,000 bus. wheat to the United Kingdom and 5,000 tons to Japan.

LIVERPOOL.—Stocks of wheat are 8,360,000 bus., compared with 1,008,000 a year ago.

GERMANY.—The weather is favorable for winter grains.

Just Be Kind.

Kind words cost nothing. They make us rich if we use them. They bless the world if we employ them. We can bless those around us if we scatter sunshine as we go.

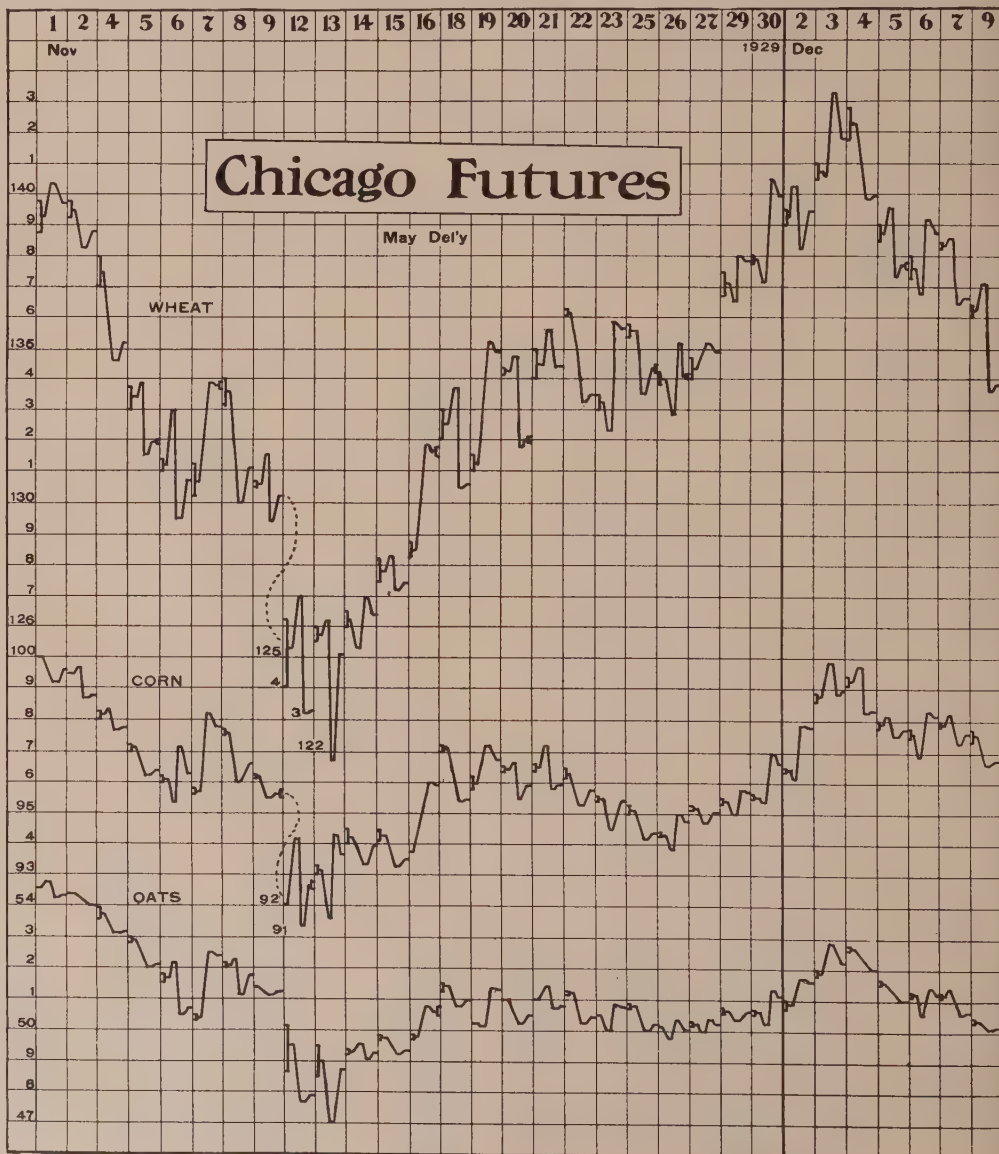
I wonder why it is we are not kinder than we are? How much the world needs it. How easily it is done. How instantaneously it acts. How infallibly it is remembered. How superabundantly it pays itself back—for there is no debtor in the world so honorable, so superbly honorable as love.—H. Drummond.

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

If you would fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness. The human mind is so constructed that it resists vigor and yields to softness.—St. Francis de Sales.

There is no happiness like that of being loved by your fellow-creatures, and feeling that your presence is an addition of their comfort.—C. Bronte.

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes.—F. W. Faber.



International Scabby Barley Case Decided in Favor of Bartlett Frazier Co.

L. Dreyfus & Co., Paris, France, v. Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill., in matter of barley contracts, before Board of Managers New York Produce Exchange.

Bartlett Frazier Co.: We are here to defend ourselves in a very unusual case, the result of a complaint brought by Louis Dreyfus & Co., New York, against Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago.

Your Complaint Com'ite heard the complaint of Louis Dreyfus & Co. on August 6 of this year and saw fit to refer the complaint to this Board of Managers.

Louis Dreyfus & Co. complained that we tendered inspection certificates not in conformity with barley shipped on contracts. We thought we had proven to the satisfaction of the Complaint Com'ite that our inspection certificates were in order and that we had filled our contracts. We are ready now to prove to you gentlemen that we did fill these contracts according to the terms of the contracts.

The barley covered by these contracts was sold by Bartlett Frazier Co. to Louis Dreyfus & Co. thru Howser & Co., who acted as brokers.

They were accepted and signed by Louis Dreyfus & Co. These contracts all cover sales of No. 1 feed barley, western weights and inspection, cost and freight paid to New York for export. Payment by sellers draft at sight on the buyers with documents attached, as customary.

This barley was loaded and inspected by a licensed government inspector and an appeal made from his inspection to the Federal appeal department and the original grades sustained. Barley was then forwarded to New York, but upon arrival in New York the barley was graded sample grade.

The barley was refused by Dreyfus & Co., and they declined to accept our drafts until an exchange of wires and conversation with our Mr. Westbrook, who happened to be in New York at the time, convinced them that we had filled our contracts, and they agreed to accept the barley and pay our drafts, which they did. This all happened in the month of October, 1928. There was no correspondence whatever passed between ourselves from October 20, 1928, until June 7, 1929, when we received a communication from Louis Dreyfus & Co.

After a period of about eight months, Louis Dreyfus & Co. asked us to take back the 70,000 bushels of barley in question, reimburse them for the barley at the original sale price plus interest on the drafts up to June 6, 1929, freight charges on 36 cars, interest on the freight charges up to June 6, 1929; also New York inspection charges; an amount totaling

\$31,956.71.

We understand that along in May, 1929, Dreyfus & Co. asked the Secretary of Agriculture for his "findings" on the barley in question, and were furnished with same.

The Secretary says: "I have determined and do hereby find the true grade of said barley to be sample grade."

That is all very well, but we must not lose sight of the fact that this grain was contracted for on Western inspection, and that we went one step further when we furnished Federal appeal certificates, which are accepted in commercial trade practices as final inspection. We submitted copies of these certificates.

In all grain transactions, there must be a point where sellers' liability ceases and buyers' responsibility begins.

Certainly if this case were decided against us, it would demoralize commercial practices in the grain trade. We would never know when we had completed our contracts. We would be in a bad way if we had to accept settlement on our October contracts on the Secretary's "Findings" eight months later. We have never heard of the Secretary's "Findings" being tendered as commercial paper in the fulfilling of a contract. The Secretary's "Findings" may be scientific facts, but were never intended to enter into commercial trade practices. We could not ship grain and wait for the Secretary's decision as to the grade, which might come months later.

If Dreyfus & Co. had an idea that they could throw this barley back on our hands thru this procedure, why did they not act in October, 1928, instead of waiting until several months later?

This matter was submitted to the Secretary of the Produce Exchange by our Mr. Westbrook, in person, in October, 1928, but Mr. Westbrook was informed that inasmuch as the contracts were made on Western Terms, the New York Produce Exchange had no interest in the transaction.

We are in exactly the same position as some of your New York exporters were on their barley shipments last fall; they took the same stand that we are now taking and won their case before the London Corn Trade Ass'n.

In conclusion, we submit a letter from Mr. Besley, in which he states the barley in question was properly graded when loaded.

Mr. Besley is head of the Grain Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange disallowed the claim of L. Dreyfus & Co.—Ed.]

With reference to the comment contained in the second paragraph of this brief relative to the Complaint Com'ite of the New York Produce Exchange turning this case over to the

Board of Managers, Bartlett Frazier Co. appearing before the Complaint Com'ite took the stand that they had nothing to arbitrate. There being a difference of opinion on the part of two members in this case, however, the Complaint Com'ite decided there was a sum of money involved, and so the complaint of Dreyfus & Co. was referred to the Board of Managers for hearing under Sec. 34 of the By-Laws of the New York Produce Exchange. Settlement of such a case as this was demanded, or the defendant's membership suspended.

In the third paragraph, it might complementarily be added, Bartlett Frazier Co. took a broad enough attitude towards the French importing house to overlook the slanderous and libelous statements of Dreyfus & Co. relative to the tendered inspection certificates not being in conformity with barley shipped on contracts. Said contracts had been accepted and signed by Dreyfus & Co. The Paris house inferred certificates were illegally and unethically obtained thru some irregular "shenanigan." This is pertinently insulting to every grain man in the country, particularly in face of evidence to the contrary presented, in the form of a letter from H. J. Besley, Chief of the Grain Division, Department of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who stated that certificates of inspection on 31 cars of No. 1 Feed Barley issued by licensed inspectors at Chicago, and the federal appeal grade certificates issued at Chicago covering same grain, were regular and in accordance with the U. S. Grain Standards Act and rules and regulations thereunder, and were in good order; and that so far as the U. S. Grain Standards Act and the rules and regulations thereunder are concerned, employment of the grade No. 1 Feed Barley in this case was perfectly proper for the purpose of billing and invoicing this shipment.

Relative to the ninth paragraph, pertaining to the request of Dreyfus & Co. to the U. S. Sec'y of Agriculture for his "findings," it is to be noted that under the rules of the U. S. Grain Standard Act of Aug. 11, 1916, the regulations state that parties interested must have an opportunity to be heard in connections with such "findings." The regulations further state that any appeal from inspection and grading to the U. S. Sec'y of Agriculture shall be taken before the grain leaves the place from where the inspection appeal was made and before the identity of the grain has been lost. Bartlett Frazier Co. knew nothing whatever about this investigation and were not given an opportunity to be heard, contrary to the rules and regulations under the Act. Further, samples examined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Secretary's department were samples drawn from cars in New York and not in Chicago. From these samples the Sec'y of Agriculture says that barley graded "sample" grade in Chicago and Manitowoc, the points of shipment. There is nothing in the rules and regulations which permit the Sec'y of Agriculture to find that this barley graded "sample" grade in Chicago and Manitowoc on samples drawn from these cars in New York. So, obviously, the Sec'y of Agriculture erred and his findings were not in order.

It is a known fact to readers of the Journal, following exclusive publication of a series of articles on "scabby" articles commencing with the Oct. 10, 1928, number, that a change was made in the interpretation of the grading of barley, due to the fact that the U. S. Department of Agriculture decided that they had not been grading the 1928 crop of barley correctly. Word went out thru Mr. Besley's office that all barley thereafter containing scabby barley or "giberella" would no longer be graded anything but "sample" grade, with the notation "distinctly low quality." The details causing this change in interpretation will be remembered as being hog sickness in Germany a/c being fed too expensive barley. The barley in question here was in transit when this decision was made. The plea of hog's stomach-aches over

[Concluded on page 743.]

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.													
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	134	134 1/4	*	137 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	141 3/4	139 3/4	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 3/4	133 3/4	134 1/4
Kansas City	126 3/4	127 3/4	*	130 3/4	132 3/4	131 1/4	134 3/4	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 3/4	129	126 3/4	127
St. Louis	132 3/4	133 3/4	*	136 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	140 3/4	138 3/4	136 3/4	137 1/2	135 3/4	133	134 1/4
Minneapolis	134 1/4	134 3/4	*	137 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	142	139 3/4	136 3/4	137 3/4	136	133 3/4	133 3/4
Duluth (durum)	121 1/2	122 1/2	*	125 1/2	127 3/4	126 3/4	129 1/2	127 3/4	125 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Winnipeg	143 3/4	143 3/4	145 3/4	147 3/4	149 3/4	148 3/4	152 1/4	151 1/4	148 3/4	149 3/4	147 3/4	144 3/4	144 3/4
Milwaukee	134	134 3/4	*	137 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	141 3/4	140 3/4	137 3/4	138 3/4	136 3/4	134	133 3/4
CORN.													
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	94 3/4	95	*	95 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	97 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4
Kansas City	91 3/4	92	*	92 3/4	94	95 3/4	96 1/4	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	93 3/4
St. Louis	95	95 1/2	*	95 3/4	97	97 3/4	99 1/2	98 3/4	97 3/4	98 1/2	97 3/4	97	97 1/2
Milwaukee	94 3/4	95	*	95 3/4	96 1/2	97 3/4	99	98 3/4	97 1/2	98 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
OATS.													
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	50	50 1/2	*	50 1/2	51	51 1/2	52 1/4	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4	52 1/2
Minneapolis	47 1/2	48 3/4	*	47 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4	49	48 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4
Winnipeg	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	68 3/4	67 3/4	66 1/2	67	66 3/4	65 3/4	65 3/4
Milwaukee	50 1/2	50 3/4	*	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/4	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/2
RYE.													
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	104 3/4	104 3/4	*	106 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	110	107 3/4	106 1/2	108 3/4	107 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4
Minneapolis	99 3/4	100 3/4	*	101 3/4	103 3/4	103	105 1/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	99 3/4	101 3/4
Duluth	100 1/2	100 1/2	*	102	104	103	105	103 1/2	102	103	102 3/4	99 3/4	101
Winnipeg	100 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/2	102 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	107 3/4	105	103 3/4	104 1/2	103	101 1/2	101 3/4
BARLEY.													
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Minneapolis	65	64 3/4	*	65 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	65 1/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	64	64
Winnipeg	71	71	71 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 3/4	72 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4

*Thanksgiving.

Salina Board of Trade Moves Into New Building

[See outside front cover.]

A fitting tribute to the foresight and enterprise of the members of the grain trade in Salina, Kan., is the move on the part of member firms of the Board of Trade in contracting for the entire two top floors and part of another floor in the newly completed United Life Insurance Building at 7th and Iron streets. The structure has just been finished and the grain offices in the old Farmers Union Building moved into the commodious sunlight offices prepared especially for the grain dealers in the new building.

The new quarters are conveniently arranged and completely equipped with every modern convenience for facilitating and expediting the work and naturally the Salina dealers are proud of their new home. Ten stories high, it is the tallest building in the city. Outside, its modern architecture is resplendent in tan-brown face brick and in white and colored terra cotta, arranged in pleasing design. The splendor is carried out on the inside with arched hallways and with marble facings and panels on the first floor. Two fast passenger elevators give express service to the three top floors where the offices of the Salina grain dealers are located.

Office employees are pleased with the smooth, tinted walls and the large windows which admit a bountiful supply of daylight. Lighting fixtures of the latest design and best make are arranged to advantage to aid them in their work.

The trading floor is on the 10th story, a 17x32 ft. room with a hardwood floor, a large quotation blackboard, sample tables and all modern equipment to meet the needs of the trade.

On the 9th floor is the Kansas State Inspection Department and the laboratory of the Salina Board of Trade where protein tests are run. The Salina Board of Trade is one of the few organizations that owns and operates its own protein laboratory, fully modern in every respect with a complete battery of protein testing equipment which enables it to render fast service in deciding the protein in wheat handled thru this market. It has acquired an enviable reputation for accuracy. Protein tests are run for the inspection departments at Clay Center, Abilene and Topeka as well as the local market. L. F. McConnell is the chemist in charge. One reason for ownership of such a laboratory is the good financial position of the Board of Trade, which enables it to take advantage of the foresight of its membership in investing in the things which increase and speed up the service the local grain trade renders to country shippers. Many years ago the organization started building up a fund for such projects and for the protection of trades made thru its members. Now it has liquid assets in excess of \$30,000.

The balance of the trade in the Salina market is a factor in the growth of the Board of Trade. The Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads bring a great variety of wheat and corn from northwestern Kansas, eastern Colorado, western and southern Nebraska. Local public and private elevators can hold a total of 4,000,000 bus. and are well fitted with cleaning, conditioning and mixing machinery.

Local mills have capacity for making approximately 2,000,000 bbls. of flour annually. Their total daily capacity is 9,300 bbls. This in itself constitutes a tremendous market. In addition there are a number of nearby mills to which grain is reconsigned without paying extra freight. Further, all the big mills of the country have representatives in the local market buying grain and an immense amount of wheat is taken by them during a season. This active buying competition gives Salina a broad market and enables its alert receivers to obtain high prices.

Classification of the active membership of

the Salina Board of Trade shows:

Private wires are operated by B. C. Christopher & Co., Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Goffe & Carkener, Inc., and Wolcott & Lincoln. All of these have head offices in Kansas City and wire connections which facilitate placing of trades and hedges in any desired market. These offices are under the local management of Ralph C. Vestal, J. D. Tinklepaugh, J. T. Hutchings and Geo. Noll, respectively.

Local mill and elevator interests are H. D. Lee Flour Mills with storage facilities for 350,000 bus. and milling capacity for 2,000 bbls.; Robinson Milling Co. with storage facilities for 350,000 bus. and milling capacity for 1,500 bbls.; Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. with storage facilities for 1,750,000 bus. in its mill and its elevator, and milling capacity for 1,800 bbls.; Western Star Mill Co. and Weber Mills with storage facilities for 350,000 bus. and milling capacity for 2,700 bbls. Smoot Grain Co. operates the Salina Terminal Elevator Co., which has a terminal elevator with capacity for 500,000 bus. The grain buyers for these plants are J. R. Miller, J. S. Hargett, D. P. Lorenz, John Vanier and B. K. Smoot, respectively.

Commission men, brokers, merchandisers, line-houses, buyers and combinations of these make up the rest of the list. They are Ted Branson Co., operated by Ted Branson; Beyer Grain Co., managed by W. A. Talbot; Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., operated by Fred Eberhardt and Grover Simpson; Faith Grain Co., run by Roy Faith; Bailey & Gray Grain Co., Paul Bailey and Newton Gray partners; Art Hoffman Grain Co., run by Art Hoffman; Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, under management of A. T. Riley; Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., in charge of Warren Hart; J. Lynch & Co., operated by B. Lynch; E. L. Rickel, Grain, run by E. L. Rickel; C. E. Robinson Elevator Co., in charge of H. L. Robinson; Robinson-Wyatt Grain Co., in charge of E. C. Wyatt; and Wallace Grain Co., operated by R. A. Wallace.

The list of active firms numbers 22, a considerable increase over the list of eight which made up the active membership when the Board of Trade was first organized on July 3, 1915.

For several years following organization of the Board the member firms were scattered in offices about the city, in touch with each other only by telephone. The real growth of the organization has come since 1922, when the grain firms gathered together and took offices under one roof so they could be in closer contact with one another.

The keynote of their success is probably touched when the word "harmony" is mentioned. Members live together during the business day like one great happy family. Quite a lot of "kidding" is done, sometimes practical jokes are played, but each takes it in a spirit of fun, and on the problems that arise all pull together as one man for the good of the majority.

This sort of life is not confined alone to the business day. Once or twice a year the Board

of Trade puts on a big banquet and party for its members and their families and all get together to enjoy themselves. Besides many of the members belong to the same golf clubs, the same lodges and they take trips together over week-ends. Almost every one of them has a self-given diploma for bagging the greatest number of ducks or catching the biggest fish, which is taken in good faith, with reservations, by every other member.

Indicative of the good feeling of the Salina trade is the fact that there have been only three major disputes on grain trades, which needed to be settled by arbitration, within the past five years. The last was in December of 1927, which shows how the feeling is progressing.

Present officers of the Salina Board of Trade are Ted Branson, pres.; John Vanier, vice-pres.; W. A. Talbot, sec'y-treas.; B. Lynch, J. D. Tinklepaugh, J. R. Miller, H. L. Robinson and R. A. Wallace, directors. Under their guidance the Board is continuing to show the progressive spirit which has been the dominating influence in the growth and success of the organization since it gathered under one roof in 1922.

Moving into the new building, the finest structure in the city, is another step in that direction. The future looks bright for the Salina Board of Trade and its enterprising members.

Corn Borer Not a Menace.

In the western area, in 1929, the season in general was unfavorable to the borer, there being only a slight increase in its abundance. In Michigan there was a decrease, states Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde in his annual report. Commercial damage in the western area occurred only in a few small fields along Lake Erie, chiefly in Lucas County, Ohio. Taking this area as a whole, the average number of borers per hundred stalks was 6.65 for 1928 and 7.78 for 1929; in other words, an average of 1 borer to 15 plants. To appreciate the significance of borer population based on the number of larvae per hundred stalks, it should be noted that the beginning of commercial injury requires from 400 to 500 borers to 100 stalks, or an average of 4 or 5 borers per stalk. Except for the infestation in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, none of these figures indicate even an approach to crop losses. Taken as a whole, the record of the corn borer in the United States still leaves its future economic importance open to question.

The natural spread of the corn borer by flight during the 1929 season was normal, namely, between 20 and 30 miles. Its long-distance carriage and establishment seem to have been substantially prevented by quarantines, notably road controls to prevent the carriage of green or sweet corn out of the infested area.

At 226 road and ferry stations 11,557,755 vehicles were inspected, and 342,772 ears of sweet corn and about 70,000 miscellaneous restricted articles were intercepted. From these some 2,430 borers were taken. All the confiscated material was destroyed or returned to its point of origin.

In the New England area there was a slight general increase in abundance, but serious commercial damage occurred, as in 1928, only in a limited district in Rhode Island and in adjacent Massachusetts. In this district, however, there was a notable decrease from 1928 in the abundance of the borer, due to the clean-up of cornstalks by farmers.



A Part of Salina's Milling District.

Developing Grain Business.

"It is awfully hard for a new man to get started in this game," said a country grain broker to me. "He has to cut in on business that has already found its channels. He has to take it away from the other fellow. It is pretty stiff going for a couple of years."

When a country elevator operator becomes smitten with an overdose of ambition and wants to develop his business he is disposed to work along the same line. In doing so he wrecks havoc among the other dealers in his territory.

There are innumerable ways in which the grain dealer can build good will and increase trade in his community. He can sell fertilizer and promote its use among the farmers, which will give them bigger yields and increase the quantity of grain raised for him to handle. He can preach clean, graded seed and promote the amount of acreage devoted to grain in his territory.

Such policies take time to establish but they bring permanent and pleasing results. They not only increase volume and profit for the grain dealer but they increase the profit for the farmer, which automatically causes more of them to bring their trade to the benefactor.

Such conduct will go a long ways also toward establishing the grain dealer as the leader in his community.

The Annual Horse Ass'n Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Horse Ass'n of America, held in the Palmer House, Chicago, on Dec. 4, was well attended by grain dealers. Frank Ely, oats specialist of the Board of Trade, reported an urgent demand for tickets on the floor of the exchange.

A strong program was carefully arranged by Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago, sec'y of this progressive organization, following executive sessions in the morning and afternoon prior to the feast.

From reports expressed by Mr. Dinsmore, "we have every reason for optimism, since the scarcity of good young horses and mules is becoming acute and farmers are at last realizing it. Prices are increasing, more colts are being raised, and men who have bought and used tractors are developing headaches over the expense involved. This means they are disposed to use horses and mules more and tractors less."

Anderson Pace as toastmaster fittingly poked a bit of humor into the serious program.

Two successful farmers spoke, both of whom use horses exclusively. One was from Indiana and the other from Illinois. "Higher yields of wheat and corn are only possible with the use of the horse, due to the difference in the preparation of the fields. And horse power is just as fast as tractor power and when it comes to harvesting, is cheaper and more efficient."

GEORGE W. DIXON, president of Chicago's largest commercial transfer company, stated it used the motor truck on long hauls only, where there were few stops to be made. Horses are cheaper on short hauls where many stops are scheduled. "The milk companies are the largest owners of horses in America, and they find horses cost one-third as much as trucks. Inadequate railway facilities make motor operation too expensive, as does the increase in traffic congestion in business areas. In all cities, however, there are periodic outbursts against the use of horses, but such folks are unacquainted with the problem involved. The cost of living is bound to increase when more goods are hauled by motor truck. But even today more and more clients are demanding motor truck transportation, despite the increased cost, which they, incidentally, just pass along to the ultimate consumer. And, then, too, horses in congested areas have been found to reduce accidents in traffic."

In 1910 there were 3,300,000 horses in non-agricultural work. In 1929 there were 1,500,000, a tremendous decrease. The biggest loss is recorded in small towns.

The "back to the farm" movement is coming on faster and faster. Even business men in the city have continually evidenced greater interest in country estates, and riding and hunting horses for exercise and for pets.

In Iowa there are 228 motor cars for every 1,000 persons, and these persons are only cutting

their own throats by not using horses. Some day they may discover it.

A. B. HANCOCK, Paris, Ky., outlined the progress of the war horse, and of the difficulty experienced during the recent conflict with obtaining good mounts for the cavalry and for hauling artillery, etc. The horses abroad were found not capable of doing even light artillery hauling. After the war the U. S. Army acquired a lot of stallions, which it is breeding. The poorer ones are sold, also the older ones. All the time the army is improving the strain. Some 2,000 horses a year are raised and prepared for use in the next war.

The motorization of some units of the army is far out of proportion with its utility at being motorized, and the tax-paying public would have nightmares if it knew of the money thus being thrown to the winds.

Where's Your Best Market?

BY TRAVELER.

A recent conversation with a country grain shipper fell into the question of taking time away from the elevator.

"I'm simply tied down here," he said. "I've a second man who has been with me for nine years. He can buy grain, conservatively, of course, and get by. He can dump it and handle the elevator fine. But you'd think that after being around here so long he would have learned something about shipping grain."

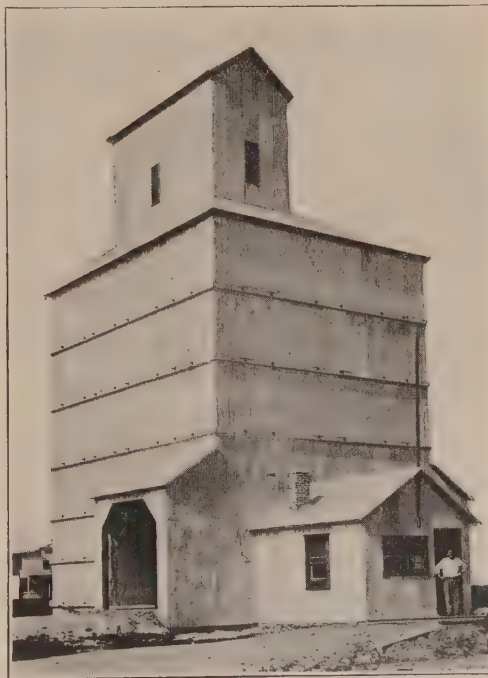
"The most he will do on shipping is load out a car and send it to the usual firm in the nearest terminal. Maybe he is afraid of the responsibility. But to hell with the responsibility."

"Sometimes these markets get in or out of line on certain grains and we can make money by shipping to a more distant point."

Afraid of responsibility. Afraid of doing something wrong.

"That's why I can't get away," he continued. "I haven't anyone to take my place here who can or will exercise any intelligence while I am gone."

There isn't any moral to this story, unless it be that elevator owners ought to take pains to teach their men the business, so the institution will continue to operate profitably when they are gone. And if the managers themselves are neglecting to watch every available market and sell their grain to best advantage, it is a good time to take stock, dig up the bids and reports from various markets, learn about freight rates, and intelligently market their grain at a profit.



C. E. Robinson Elevator Co.'s Elevator at Shields, Kan.

20,000 Bu. Elevator at Shields, Kan.

Foreseeing the demands of wheat producers with the best crop in several years, the C. E. Robinson Elevator Co. last spring decided to put up a new elevator at Shields, Kan., to replace the antiquated structure which had long been in service. A contract was made with Ben Munson of Munson & Hanson for its construction. Before it was completed, the house was placed in operation.

The new elevator is a 20,000 bu. structure, 26x32 ft. on the ground, 36 ft. to the plate and surmounted by a 20 ft. cupola. The studding is placed at 12 in. intervals from center to center, except on the cupola, where this is lengthened to 24 ins. Covering is of 28 gauge iron with 1¼ in. corrugations.

The foundation is of concrete 30 ins. wide at the base and tapering to 12 ins. wide at the top. The hoppers and dump bottoms are five inches thick and form a part of the foundation. Concrete rat-proof walls 6 ins. thick adjoin the foundation and extend into the ground 2 ft. below the foundation.

The elevator has 3 bins on each side, 3 bins over the driveway and 2 over the workfloor, making 11 bins besides the garner into which the automatic scale dumps. All are steeply hoppers and well reinforced with iron rods.

The engine house is of tile, set about a foot from the elevator on the east side. The 12x14 ft. office joins the elevator on the south side and has a door leading to the elevator driveway as well as to the outside. It houses the beam of a 10-ton truck scale, and the office equipment.

A prest-wood lining in the office tends to keep the temperature even, cool in the summer and warm in the winter. The southern exposure helps in the summer time because the prevailing winds are from the south.

The mechanical equipment in the plant includes a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift and Steel Grate, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a 12-in. Goodyear leg belt carrying 11x6 in. V cups and having an elevating capacity of 2,000 bus. per hour.

Power is supplied for both the elevator and the air compressor by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Z gasoline engine. A belt extends from the engine to the main shaft, which turns on 4 SKF Ball Bearings. Manilla transmission rope delivers the power from this to a jack-shaft in the cupola, which turns on two SKF bearings. A gear and pinion make the speed reduction from this to the head-shaft which turns on two SKF bearings. Two more of these bearings are used in the boot.

A manlift makes the cupola quickly accessible. Pyrene fire extinguishers are placed at advantageous points.

E. J. Powell has been local manager for the C. E. Robinson Elevator Co. at Shields for a number of years.

German Firms Propose Merger to Raise Rye Prices.

The Grain Industry & Commission Co., Berlin, is desirous of creating a central sales agency for German agricultural produce, rye in particular, and, working towards this end, is said to have opened negotiations with the German Grain Trade Co., an official body receiving governmental aid. Unfavorable prices for rye require speedy attention, it is held.

Under the plan the proposed agency would take in all produce of German farmers, finding immediate consumptive channels therefor that greater tonnage might be handled all devoid of any risk-taking.

The governmental agency, however, is desirous of guaranteeing a reasonable minimum price for rye, the agency to accept the risk of price fluctuations. This group also favors functioning on government funds as a government institution, as opposed to the contrary view held by the privately owned firm herein involved, notwithstanding experience proves Government in business makes for waste and inefficiency.

THE GRAIN STORAGE SITUATION

A survey of the grain storage situation at terminals and interior Northwest stations has been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in response to a resolution adopted by the Federal Farm Board, and from the Bureau's report the following is taken:

Data covering inventories and outstanding storage liability were obtained for the three specific dates of July 31, Aug. 31 and Sept. 21. Data covering July 31 and Sept. 21 were obtained from special reports made by the elevators themselves for use in this survey. Aug. 31 data were taken from reports made by the elevators to their respective State Railroad and Warehouse Commissions.

The records of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissions of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana showed, on Aug. 31, 1929, a total of 3,220 local elevators of all types which were licensed under warehouse acts of their respective states. These local elevators had a combined capacity of 96,748,000 bus., or an average per elevator of 30,046 bus.

Line elevator companies estimated that they require 16.7% of their capacity for working space; farmers' and independent companies estimated 26.3%. Variations in construction and equipment of plants, as well as kinds and qualities of grain handled, probably account for this variation. Line houses have an advantage in being able to shift grain from house to house to obtain maximum storage capacity. Altogether, it appears that, allowing for working space, country elevators in these three states had an estimated storage capacity of 72,929,986 bus., or an average per elevator of 22,649 bus.

On July 31, 1929, inventories of grain at 1,553 line elevators in the four states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, totaled 10,404,784 bus., or an average per elevator of 6,700 bus. This represented 32.7% of their estimated storage capacity. At the same time, reports from 873 farmers' and independent elevators showed inventories of 5,180,771 bus., or an average per elevator of 7,100 bus. This figure represented 25.9% of their estimated storage space. Thus a considerable part of local storage space was occupied by old crop wheat just prior to the movement of the new crop.

Moreover, many elevators (especially farmers' and independent companies) were overshipped—that is, they had moved a considerable part of the grain stored with them, by farmers, to terminal markets, where it was sold and hedged against the time when farmers would sell their storage tickets to them. It appears that, had some local elevators kept in store all grain stored in them by farmers, their storage space would have been exhausted before the new crop began to move.

On Aug. 31 grain in storage at local elevators had increased to 46,435,000 bus., or 63.7% of actual storage space available. Inventories averaged 14,421 bus. per elevator in all of the three states. In Minnesota, where reports included a large number of elevators in corn belt territory where grain had not as yet started to move, 41% of storage space was filled.

Elevators Filled Sept. 21.—By Sept. 21 grain in store at 2,431 of these elevators totaled 43,354,048 bus., which represented 85.6% of their estimated storage capacity, or an average inventory of 18,245 bus. per elevator. Inventories of 1,553 line companies averaged 16,789 bus., of 873 farmers' and independent companies 19,800 bus. Line companies were, on the average, filled to 82% of estimated storage capacity, and farmers' and independent companies to 86.3% of their storage capacity. Considering that some part of the storage space is usually wasted thru inability to fill each separate bin to capacity with one particular kind and quality of grain, it seems probable that a large proportion of local elevators in this area were filled close to working capacity on Sept. 21. Furthermore, despite the danger of overshipment of stored grain, 12.8% of the line companies and 75.1% of the farmers' and independent companies were overshipped on stored grain. Thus the storage situation at many local elevators in this area was fairly critical on Sept. 21, and it is probable that a considerable number of local companies were obliged to refuse storage space to some farmers.

Farmers who wished to do it have been in the habit of placing grain in storage at country elevators. In most instances these country elevators were unable to keep all such grain in local storage without interfering with their handling operations, consequently a considerable proportion of such grain was moved to terminal markets for sale, and hedges were purchased and held until farmers sold their storage tickets to the local elevators. Thus, though the grain was placed in storage by the farmer, it actually was shipped and sold immediately, thereby relieving the local elevator of the burden of finding storage space for such grain.

Terminal elevators offer two principal types of storage, that is, "regular" and "special bin." In regular storage, grain of the same grade from all patrons may be mixed together and the

terminal elevator contracts to re-deliver only weight and grade when the period is ended. Protein content is not taken into account; consequently local elevators with high protein or premium wheat would lose premiums on such wheat if placed in this type of storage. This type of storage is, therefore, satisfactory only for non-premium grain of low quality.

Special bin storage usually costs too much for general use in comparison with storage charges collected for local storage from farmers. These unsatisfactory arrangements for storage at terminal markets have undoubtedly been one of the major causes for the development of the practice of country elevators of selling and hedging grain held as "stored" grain.

A considerable number of local elevators, therefore, partly filled their storage space with purchased new crop wheat in their efforts to offset overshipments of old crop wheat. Thus a considerable number of elevators materially reduced their storage capacities that would have been available for the 1929 crop.

Because of early maturity, an unusually large proportion of the 1929 crop of grain was offered for storage at country elevators during August and September. With actual storage space limited to approximately 80% of rated capacity, country elevators at many points were soon filled to capacity. Only a small proportion of this stored grain was moved into terminal storage and, contrary to custom, only a very little could be sold and hedged satisfactorily because of the cash-future price relationship. Some grain could be handled thru the elevators as cash grain without risk of crowding the elevator or loss from "spreads." But at many local points elevators were obliged to refuse storage for grain when actual storage capacity became filled. At most of such points patrons were advised to provide storage on farms or to sell outright. Many farmers, however, could not provide their own storage conveniently on short notice; others believed farm storage uneconomical. Under these conditions, and with prevailing prices unsatisfactory, a considerable number of growers were inconvenienced and criticism was voiced by some growers who were particularly affected.

Complaints Unfounded.—A number of such complaints were received by each of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissions of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, indicating that local elevators were illegally refusing to store grain. Investigation of these complaints by state inspectors showed that practically all of these complaints were unfounded and that the elevators under criticism were really filled to, or beyond, their actual storage capacity.

Storage Situation at Terminals.—The terminal grain storage situation in the United States during the current marketing season has been an extraordinary one. Total stocks have been larger than ever before, and the elevator space of most markets has been filled to the limit of its working capacity. The situation has its origin in the two successive large world wheat crops in 1927 and 1928. These crops were in excess of consumption and resulted in a very large carry-over of wheat into the 1929-30 season. The greatest increase in carry-over was in the United States and Canada.

The large carryover on farms and in country mills and elevators resulted in a heavy movement of old wheat to terminals just before the movement of the new crop started. This was followed by an early heavy movement of the new crop. The result was that receipts of wheat at the thirteen primary markets during June were greater than in any previous year save one, and in July and August receipts at these markets exceeded those of the corresponding months of any previous year. These heavy receipts, combined with the large stocks which the terminal elevators already had, soon resulted in a serious congestion of terminal elevator facilities.

It will be seen that in Kansas City terminal space began to fill up early in July, whereas at Chicago the marked increase did not occur until early August. At Minneapolis there was some increase early in August, but the main increase was not until the latter part of that month. At Fort William and Port Arthur there was not a marked increase in stocks until well along in September.

Much misunderstanding has prevailed relative to the real storage situation, partly because those who are not familiar with elevator organization and operation do not realize the amount of unused space which an elevator must necessarily have to operate efficiently, and partly because the usual stock figures that are available include only a part of the total stocks, a sample in other words, whereas capacity figures include the capacity of all elevators. Regularly reported stocks of grain in store at the terminal markets include only the grain in "public elevators" with perhaps the addition of the contents of a few private elevators. Capacity data ordinarily published, on the other hand, include not only those that report their stocks regularly, but also those who do not.

Availability of Space.—The amount of storage space a terminal elevator can use depends upon

such a number of conditions that no general rule applies to each elevator or market. Special consideration must be given to the nature of the business an elevator conducts, to the number of bins, and to the number and kinds and qualities of grain which must be kept separate. Some elevators are used primarily for transit purposes; some are used largely for conditioning and mixing grain; others are used largely for storage purposes. Those used largely for transferring grain must have considerable space constantly available for receiving incoming shipments by grade and class, and for loading out grain. Elevators that do a business of cleaning, mixing and conditioning grain must have space available for these operations. Even in elevators used only for storage, considerable space can not be utilized because grain must be stored by class and grade and, at some points, by protein content. Thus, at times some bins will probably be only partly full. Public elevators are commonly prohibited by law from putting grain of different grades in the same bin so that a small amount of a certain grain of a given grade may "tie up" a bin that has a capacity of 50 to 100 thousand bushels.

Under normal operations, about 10% of the capacity of an elevator is required for working space—for cleaning, transferring and conditioning grain. An estimate for bin space which can not be fully utilized must be included with that allowance, because of the necessity of keeping different kinds, classes and grades of grain separate. Thus on the average only from 80 to 90% of the total rated capacity of an elevator is available for use. Certain old elevators, especially those of wooden construction, can not store even the lighter grains to capacity. For example, because of their weak foundations, some elevators might give way if their bins were filled to capacity. Those conditions, together with the ordinary limitations of storage capacity of elevators, should be borne in mind constantly and especially in making an appraisal of the amount of available space.

The seriousness of the storage situation is indicated when account is taken of the fact that some of the elevators and warehouses are located at points that are out of the line of the normal grain flow. Despite disadvantageous freight rates and other circumstances most of the available out-of-the-way space appears to have been filled. A considerable amount of space appears to be available in flat warehouses of the Pacific Coast, but this and similarly inaccessible space is of no help in relieving the congestion of the principal terminal markets.

All available data indicate that terminal storage space in the United States has been utilized to about the greatest possible extent. Some available space has not been completely filled, but in most instances it has been either at locations where it could not be used or of such a character that it was really not suitable for the storage of wheat. The extent to which space has been used is evidenced by the measures that have been taken at many points in order to store more grain. New storage has been constructed, including both permanent and temporary space; tanks have been trimmed back and bins topped off; out-of-order freight cars have been filled with grain at some points. All these expedients helped in some measure to alleviate the situation.

The inadequacy of the present terminal storage to meet this year's needs should not be taken to indicate that a general program of building more terminal grain storage space should be entered upon. The carry-over of grain from the past year has been the largest ever known and has created a very unusual situation. It is not likely that so much elevator space will be needed again for many years. Any great increase in elevator space is likely to result in large operating losses for elevators during coming years. Much new capacity has already been added or is now in process of being added and, while it may be advisable to build even more elevator space at certain points, each project should be considered with utmost care. Otherwise, builders of new elevator space may find themselves with elevators ready to store grain but with insufficient grain to operate at a profit.

[The Bureau's forecast that it is not likely so much elevator space will be needed again for many years is not in line with recent developments of combine harvesting and the construction of hard roads everywhere, leading to early and heavy marketing from the farms. The aggregate storage capacity of all the grain elevators and warehouses even tho considerably expanded by heavy construction in late years is yet equal to only a small part of the entire grain crop.—Ed.]

Stripe rust has made its appearance in South America for the first time this year, according to a bulletin from the U. S. D. A. In Europe stripe rust does as much or more damage to grain crops than stem rust. Stripe rust occurs in parts of western United States.

Elevator at Sublette, Kan.

In designing the modern elevator to be erected for the Co-operative Grain Dealers of Sublette, Kan., the engineers gave careful study to co-ordinating the relative handling capacity of the dump, leg and scales to the end that the maximum capacity of each part of the plant could be fully utilized. To do this some departure from the commonly accepted plans were necessary. Altho the new house contains but one elevating leg, two loading out scales were provided and also what is probably the deepest boot pit ever constructed in a country elevator.

The building is of studded construction, the 2x8's for first story and 2x6's above being set 12 inches centers, all heavily rodded. The pit, 28 ft. deep, and the basement walls, are of cement concrete construction, and support the 33 ft., 6 ins. by 28 ft. structure, which is 63 ft. high from first floor to eaves. The first story is 11 ft., 10 ins., the bins are 28 ft. deep over driveway, and over the bins is a floor 8 ft. high, above which is the scale floor 17 ft. high. The cupola is 28 ft. long, 16 ft. wide at base and 14 ft. wide at eaves.

The bins are 9 ft. and 9 ft. 6 ins. wide and 10 ft. long, except those over driveway, which are 13 ft. 6 ins. long, hopped toward center of house, the eight main bins having storage capacity of 30,000 bus.

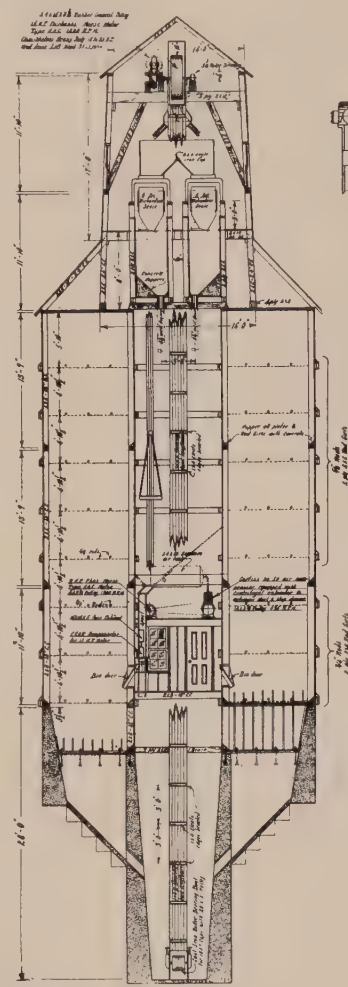
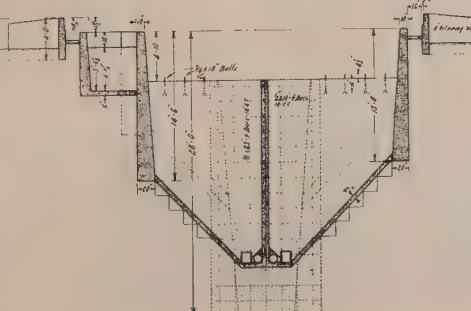
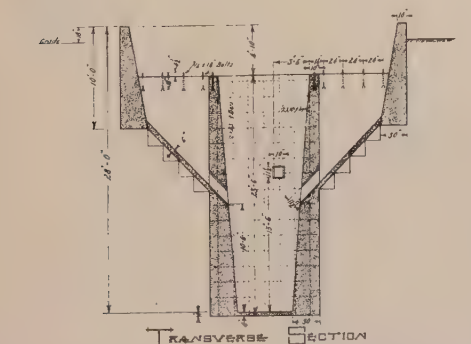
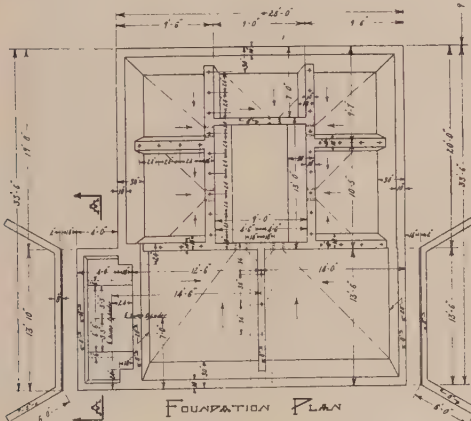
In the commodious rat proof basement are the dump sinks, holding 4,000 bus., and the elevator boot of cast iron. The boot pulley is 20x15 ins., its shaft running in roller bearings.

On the work floor are Kewanee Truck Dump and the 3-h.p. motor driving the air compressor for the dump. The compressor is equipped with centrifugal unloader and automatic start and stop device.

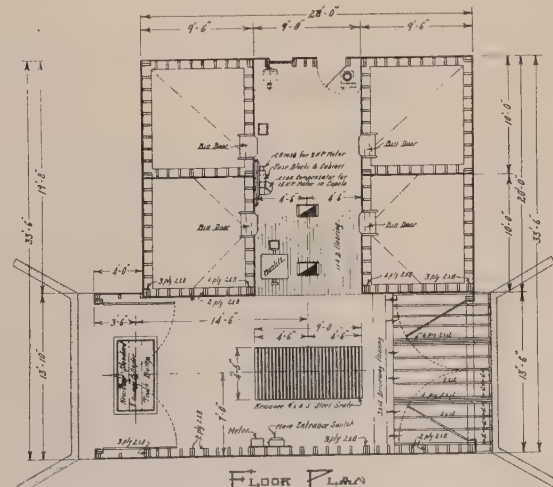
The cupola contains the head of the elevator leg, with a 54x15-in. rubber covered pulley of cast iron, on 33/16 in. shaft, driven by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type HAC Motor running 1,200 r.p.m., thru a heavy duty Clow-Winter Gear, the speed reduction being 31 to 1. The 5-ply rubber covered belt, 14 ins. wide, carries 13x7 D.P. Superior Cups spaced 12 inches on centers. The leg will carry the full capacity of the scales. The head discharges thru a 10-duct, 7-spout Improved Distributor to bins or the two automatic scales.

The two Richardson Scales set side by side hold 8 bushels at a draft, each, and will load into cars at the rate of 4,000 bus. an hour, thru two 30 ft. spouts of 8 1/4 inch well casing. Where the spouts pass out thru the bin wall they are encased in concrete to make the bin grain tight. At the lower end the spouts have renewable bottom flexible Kewanee Spouting.

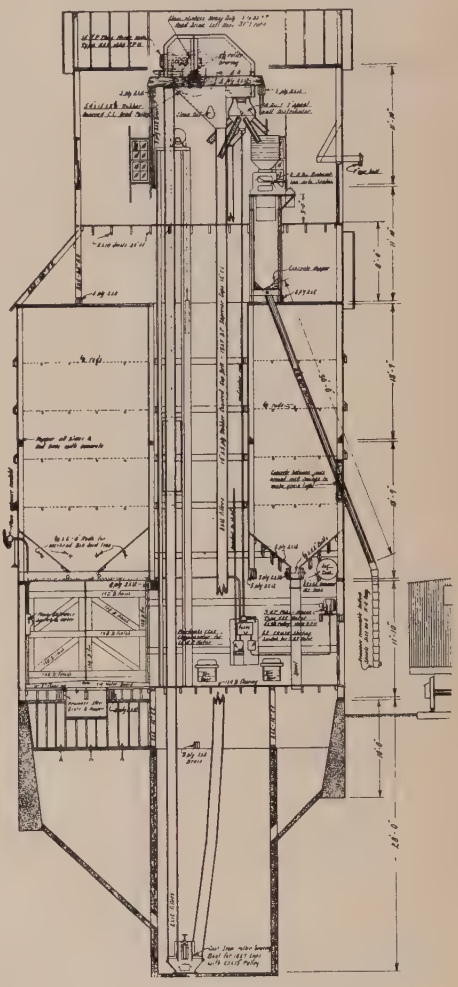
The power requirement was greatly reduced by mounting all the transmission equipment on ball bearings. A manlift of improved design gives easy access to the cupola. In the engraving herewith are given foundation plan, transverse sections of pits and sinks, floor plan, bin plan and cross and longitudinal sections of the superstructure. The plant was designed and built by the Star Engineering Co.



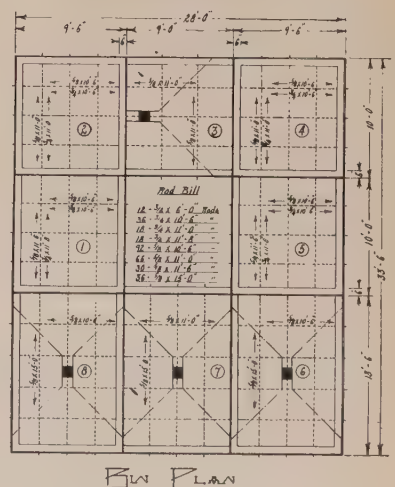
Cross Section.



FLOOR PLAN



Longitudinal Section.



Bin Plan

Menoken, Kan., Elevator Sacrificed to Broken Exhaust Pipe.

On the 13th day of April, 1929, the exhaust pipe on the oil engine in the elevator of Merrillat Bros. at Menoken, Kan., gave way and an oil soaked floor was exposed to the exhaust of the engine. In a few moments the house was aflame. Shortly thereafter all that remained was a concrete foundation and a mass of burning embers.

Merrillat Bros. settled with the insurance company and immediately contracted with L. H. Olson for the construction of a new elevator. The elevator was begun promptly and completed in plenty of time to handle the new crop.

The new house is a 12,000 bu. studded, iron-clad structure 26x30 ft. and 26 ft. to the plate, surmounted by a 20 ft. cupola. It has four main storage bins and five over-head bins, three of which are over the drive-way and fitted with gates so that grain can be dropped into the drive-way or thru the drive-way into the pit.

The pit, foundation and bottoms of the main bins are of concrete. The pit and bin bottoms are steeply hopped, so as to clean quickly.

The dump has capacity for a total of 470 bus. It is partitioned, one side being designed for ear corn and the other for wheat. Two openings from the dump admit grain to the grain handling machinery. The opening for ear corn is fitted with a screw conveyor to carry its contents to the Western Sheller. The opening for small grain enters the elevator boot directly.

The leg is 60 ft. long, inclosing a 13 in. 5-ply belt carrying 6x12 in. Salem buckets on 12 in. centers. It can elevate 900 bus. per hour. Power for the leg is supplied by a 10 h.p. inclosed motor set in the cupola. Power is transmitted by a belt from the motor to a jack-shaft and by a spur gear from the jack-shaft to the head pulley.

A belt from the jack-shaft runs the 600 bu. cleaner used in separating shelled corn from cobs and shucks. The waste from the cleaner is delivered directly into a cob house on the north side of the building; the shelled corn is delivered directly into bins.

Outbound weighing is done by a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Grain runs directly from the scale into the loading spout and is delivered by gravity into the car.

A second 10 h.p. motor is located in a warehouse adjoining the west side of the plant to run a line-shaft that extends into the basement of the elevator. Belts from this line-shaft run the corn sheller, the air compressor for the pneumatic truck lift in the driveway, and a burr mill used for grinding corn chop.

Every part of the house is made easily accessible by a manlift which extends from the basement to the cupola. Fire fighting equipment consists of water barrels and chemical fire extinguishers located at advantageous points. The iron-cladding is bonded and grounded for lightning protection.

This company's elevator at Silver Lake burned last year and L. H. Olson was given the job of rebuilding it.

The Silver Lake house is a duplicate of the one at Menoken, except that it is larger, being 6 ft. higher, and has a warehouse adjacent fitted with machinery for feed grinding and mixing, including a Haines Vertical Batch Mixer, a burr grinder, and a shaker screen for grading ground corn. The warehouse is used for handling the company's group of side lines, which includes commercial feeds, salt, feed ingredients and similar items.

The house at Menoken is in charge of Roy Higbee; the house at Silver Lake is the main plant and headquarters for the Merrillat brothers.

BUENOS AIRES.—Wheat shipments from Argentina the week ending Dec. 6 continued large, at 3,341,000 bus., compared with 1,216,000 the preceding week and 3,365,000 a year ago.

Treasures of Goddess of Grain Moved.

The sacred treasures of the Japanese goddess of grain, Toyouke, were moved to their new shrine with a ceremony marked by the greatest reverence and solemnity at Uji-Yamada on the night of Oct. 2.

Japan's sacred laws require that the shrines of Shinto shall be removed every 20 years. The treasures of the sun goddess, the highest deity, also were moved in that ceremony. The new shrine buildings, 18 in number and with the largest only 37 by 18 ft., cost \$4,900,000. They are of primitive construction and are built mostly of cypress. Gilded metal caps on the posts are the only decorations used.

The goddess of grain occupies the second position of honor, being ranked only by the sun goddess.

Austrians Introduce Import Certificate System to Stimulate Grain Production.

In order to stimulate agriculture in Austria, the National Council enacted a federal law introducing an import certificate system for grain and cattle, according to John A. Embry, U. S. Acting Commercial Attache, stationed at Vienna.

On exports of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in consignments of not less than 500 kilos and consisting of one kind of grain, as well as on cattle in any quantity, import certificates are to be issued, upon written request, which can be used by the holder to pay customs duties on imported goods, in accordance with regulations.

These import certificates are to be valid for 9 months. The face value of the import certificate will be fixed at the time of exportation of such goods, on the basis of existing conventional import duties which would be assessed on such grains or cattle if imported into Austria.

Eriksen & Christensen, A. B., large Esbjerg, Denmark, grain house, is said to be in difficulties, sustaining a loss of about \$237,000 from grain transactions with German firms and about \$105,350 from price declines. The entire loss represents between 20% and 25% of the capitalization, which is \$1,320,000.

The Grain Futures Administration cost the federal dept. of agriculture \$131,359 during the fiscal year 1929, and cost the grain producers many times that amount by driving the speculators out of the market. The farmers' greatest curse seems to be his political friends who persist in meddling with his affairs.

Corn Millers Federation Limits Bookings; Cuts Dues.

The American Corn Millers' Federation, at its annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, adopted a resolution declaring that members should strictly adhere to the policy of selling their products for no longer period than 60 days. This action virtually reaffirms a previous resolution. This forward step will unquestionably be followed within a year by a drive against rebating price declines, such as the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n now contemplates.

Members already on a 60-day maximum advance booking basis reported satisfaction among their individual clienteles, following a difficult educational period. Buyers at first disliked the idea of being unable to book many months in advance, but are now booking for no more than 30 days, and in most instances "for immediate shipment."

The practice of filling up a car of meal where an L. C. L. order was being shipped, (consigning the overage), just to get the car-lot rate, was scored.

C. E. Buchanan explained proposed definitions for corn feeds and requested comment. He represented the feed control division of the Kansas state board of agriculture.

The expenses of the organization are to be sliced in half, and dues reduced proportionally.

New officers elected are: E. A. Talhelm, Crete, Neb., pres.-sec'y; J. H. Staley, Kansas City, Mo., and J. T. Fagan, Troy, O., vice presidents. L. H. Dieckman, Louisville, Ky., resigned as sec'y.

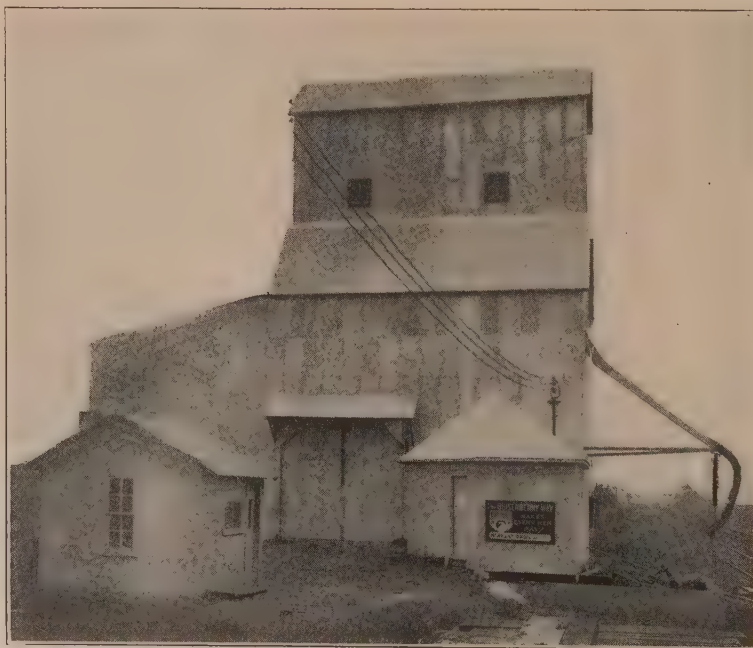
Following the business session, a luncheon and round-table feast engrossed the gathering.

"Bid and Offered" Prices Discontinued by Cottonseed Crushers.

"Bid and offered" prices for cottonseed will temporarily be discontinued by members of the National Cotton Seed Products Ass'n, following a conference of that body with the Federal Trade Commission, held in Memphis, Tenn., last month.

This perfectly legal practice of assembling and disseminating trade information will be withheld pending the findings of the commission investigating charges that seed prices were being unduly depressed in some sections.

The organization has pledged fullest co-operation, even to the extent of only giving out information as to past and closed contracts to the membership.



Merrillat Bros.' New Elevator at Menoken, Kan.

Value of Chicago Board Memberships.

Edward Jerome Dies in a statement to follow members of the Board of Trade calls attention to the underlying value of memberships in the Board. He says:

An ultra-conservative comparison with other exchange seat values, allowing for grain trading privileges, \$20,000; cotton, \$6,500; provisions, \$5,000, and securities, \$15,000, fixes the composite value of a Board of Trade membership at this time at \$46,500.

Even \$46,500 does not take into account the carrying out of ambitious plans now under way, projects that are certain of success, or reckoning any value for the constantly increasing equity our members will have in our new \$22,000,000 home at the head of La Salle street.

Two factors are responsible for the present depreciation of Board memberships from a high of \$62,000 made several months ago.

By far the most important reason is the recent toppling of the bull market in stocks, which probably will be forgotten in a few months.

The second reason for low prices of Board of Trade memberships is the delay involved in developing the new securities market to major proportions.

In my judgment the purchase of a Chicago Board of Trade membership at this time is the soundest and most attractive investment of its kind to be found anywhere.

Low Grade Wheat for the Orient.

Under conditions which obtained last year the Orient was a good buyer of Canadian wheat but the situation is somewhat altered. The 1928 crop produced vast bushelage of low grade wheat which, selling under cheap prices, moved readily to Oriental countries. Prices have risen considerably and appear likely to maintain their position and the grading of 1929 wheat has been about 90 per cent contract indicating that the Orient trade may be lessened. There is, however, one offsetting factor in the heavy quantities of unmarketed wheat held over from the last crop in Canadian positions, much of which is of a grade to excite demand from the Orient if price is not too great a deterrent. Of the 89 million bushels in Fort William-Port Arthur, lower lakes, Atlantic seaboard and Vancouver, 22.4 per cent is No. 5, No. 6 and feed. Roughly 10 per cent of this below contract wheat is in Vancouver.—*Grain Trade News.*

Soft Wheat Improvement.

The National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n has agreed to give \$1,000 to each state that would get \$2,000 subscribed for soft winter wheat crop improvement work, which means that when the organization gets \$4,000 by popular subscription, they will have a budget of \$6,000 per year for a 3-year period (as all subscriptions are taken for 3 years). For several years the premiums on soft winter wheat have worked a hardship on the soft wheat miller because of cheaper hard wheat flours being used.

Much crop improvement work has been done in the hard wheat belt, but none in the soft wheat states, and the yields of soft wheat have declined yearly. The aid of the universities of both Illinois and Missouri are being enlisted in this work, particularly in segregating the sections of both states that are strictly adapted to soft wheat production due to soil conditions and to see that it will always be possible to obtain selected seed wheat of pure strain for sowing and propagate wheat that is both a good yielding variety and one that is acceptable to millers.

During the fall of 1929 over 15,000 bushels of seed wheat were distributed through the efforts of this organization, although it is not as yet functioning officially. District meetings will be held in county seats to discuss suitable types of wheat, soil preparation, treatment for smut, garlic and noxious weed eradication.

Cincinnati Board of Trade Censures Short Haul Policy of Wabash R. R.

The Wabash Railway Co. earnestly sought the endorsement of the Cincinnati Board of Trade to its application before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the establishment of a fifth trunk line. Even the matter of certain adjustments in carlot rates on grain and grain products, as well as the establishment of certain transit arrangements, were delved into in an effort to obtain the coveted endorsement. But, from the following, the rate policy of the road is clearly set forth, and the coveted endorsement still missing:

"Our policy of not establishing commodity rates on grain from our Illinois and Indiana stations to points on connecting lines in C. F. A. territory whereby we will short haul ourselves, has not been changed. It has always been our stand that we are entitled to route our local grain so as to permit us to perform with our own facilities as large a proportion as possible of the actual transportation necessary to carry the grain to its destination."

To which the Cincinnati Board of Trade, thru the efficient office of Executive Secretary D. J. Schuh, replied: "The attitude of this carrier is certainly one very detrimental to shippers located on their line exclusively. As we understand the situation their markets are practically restricted to Wabash Terminal markets. If their position was well advertised along their Illinois and Indiana line, it is our belief that farmers would find it just as easy and more advantageous from a return standpoint to truck their grains to elevators located on lines other than the Wabash."

Railroad Head Fined for False Billing.

D. P. Rudemann, president of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R., was fined \$25,000 on Dec. 3 when he pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the railroad with falsely billing 25 shipments of coal.

Pres. Rudemann had been at liberty under \$25,000 bond pending trial. The federal grand jury indicted him last spring, and on June 21 he had pleaded not guilty. The road was formerly owned by Henry Ford.

Federal Reclamation Projects Costly.

Governmental investments in reclamation of far western areas continued to mount during the last year at a more rapid rate than reimbursements.

The annual report of the Reclamation Bureau of the Interior Department, made public on Nov. 29, shows that while settlers on irrigation projects during the fiscal year 1929 made construction payments to the government aggregating \$4,387,813, there was expended for new construction \$7,898,304. Payments by settlers for operation and maintenance totaled \$1,920,500, which a little more than balanced expenditures for these purposes.

The report, which is signed by Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, seeks to paint a rosy picture of reclamation development, stressing increased acreage and crop production and increased construction payments.

It omits the story of constantly lengthening periods for reimbursements, buries in a maze of figures losses charged off and glides over conditions on a number of irrigation projects where only a handful of settlers have taken advantage of improvements for which the government has expended millions.

Just when the government will get its money back on projects which under the original scheme were to pay for themselves in 10 years, is a mystery. According to the bureau's own figures as presented to the appropriations committee repayments in one project will not be completed before the year 2007. The area irrigated in the calendar year 1928, with water from government works, was 2,677,100 acres, an increase of 149,995 acres over that of 1927.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

On Lake and River.

THE BARGE "GREGWAY" struck a lock at Gasport, N. Y., and sank with 20,000 bushels of wheat aboard.

THE STEAMER "SARNIADOC" went aground on main Duck Island in Lake Ontario in a heavy sea. The freighter was loaded with 2,100 tons of grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—One of the largest winter grain storage fleets on record is expected here this year. Some 49,000,000 bushels is now in storage in vessels and elevators.

THE FREIGHTER "QUEEDOC," a grain carrier, went aground in the upper river some 15 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, on Dec. 1. The cargo was removed in an effort to float the vessel.

THE GRAND TRUNK WESTERN has been authorized to shift the eastern port of its Lake Michigan car ferry, which it has been operating out of Milwaukee, Wis., since 1905, from Grand Haven to Muskegon, Mich.

SIX GOVERNMENT SHIPS for export trade will be placed in commission at an authorized cost of \$414,000. The six steel vessels are now laid up. These will be used for grain and grain products shipments abroad.

THE FREIGHTER "KIOWA," loaded with flaxseed at Duluth and bound for Chicago, went aground Nov. 30 about three miles west of Grand Marais, Mich., in a blizzard which had raged over the lake for two days. Six died and 18 were reported near death.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—State barge canal shipments showed a sharp decline for 1929. This year's movement totaled 27,037,000 bushels against 36,370,000 last year, with wheat dropping from 31,250,000 last year to 19,785,000 bushels this year. Last sailings were made Nov. 30, with wooden vessels ordered out before Nov. 26.

PEKIN, ILL.—A barge carrying 7,000 bus. of wheat left our elevator at Henry, Ill., Nov. 27. The grain was consigned to Schultz-Baujan Mfg. Co. at Beardstown, Ill. Tho we have received grain by barge for many years this is the first time we have used this mode of transportation for shipments down the Illinois river.—George Hornish, Turner-Hudnut Co.

Calendars for 1930.

THE EAGLE ROLLER MILLS CO., New Ulm, Minn., presents its legion of friends with a wall calendar large enough for the beautiful life size painting of a young girl "The Age of Innocence" by Zula Kenyon.

THE GRAIN INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE CO., Winnipeg, Man., is mailing out particularly attractive 1930 calendars to country elevator agents, along with kindly Christmas wishes. The black and green color scheme is easy on the eyes, yet striking enough to make the figures readily legible. The previous and the following month are given along with each current month's calendar. The following slogans appear above the each month's calendar: Carefulness is the best fire preventative; Be careful with lighting appliances and electrical wiring; Oil bearings regularly; Be careful with matches and cigarette stubs; Surface wide fire-guard; Keep windows closed at night; Stand by your elevator during an electrical storm; Look out for fire during electrical storms; Examine your extinguishers; Oil all parts of moving machinery regularly; Examine all bearings during and after a heavy run; Please co-operate with our inspectors.

EDWARD R. BACON GRAIN CO., Chicago, Ill., is mailing a particularly attractive calendar this year, showing La Salle street in days gone by, headed by a picture of the old Board of Trade Building. The picture will furnish pleasant memories of the old structure of great renown. It is conveniently arranged on the calendar so that it may be framed when done with the calendar.

Delay-in-transit and shortage-in-freight-car claims to the tune of \$2,000,000 have been filed by North Dakota elevator firms against the U. S. Grain Food Administration Corp. The Interstate Commerce Commission is considering these war-time losses.

Use of "Duckfoot" Increases Crops.

Increasing crops due to improved methods of farming are a difficulty confronting the Federal Farm Board in its endeavor to raise the price of bread to the poor man.

Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde in his annual report just off the press says that "Large power units of farm equipment are undoubtedly the chief cause of the recently accelerated trend toward an increase in the size of farms. It has been estimated that from 1915 to 1917 Montana had about 35,000 wheat farmers, many of them operating half-section or small farms. Today Montana probably has not more than 14,000 wheat farmers. These men, however, are handling more acres and doing the work better than it was formerly done by 35,000 farmers. New types of implements for cultivating summer fallow have helped to increase the size of farms in the Plains and in the Mountain States of the West. One of these implements is called the 'duckfoot'."

"Use of the duck-foot first became general in the Columbia River Basin, and spread therefrom to Montana and other states east of the Rockies. Some wheat growers in the state of Washington substituted this implement for the plow. One farmer in that state, using 16-horse teams on 12-foot duckfoot cultivators as a substitute for plows, is able to farm 1,600 acres per man. Another new implement that is gaining in popularity in the central and northern Plains region is the 1-way disc summer-fallow cultivator, which permits a more effective cultivation and results in better yields."

If the number of wheat farmers continue to decline the politicians will soon loose all interest in their welfare. They might even abolish the Dept. of Agri.

The Agricultural Council of the Pacific Northwest is scheduled to meet in Portland, Ore., on Dec. 12, out of which should develop some interesting topics for discussion by the grain trade.

Aids to Agricultural Progress.

BY CHARLES H. MACDOWELL,
President Armour Fertilizer Works.

Much has been done in recent years to impress upon farmers the necessity of more science in the farm program. The scientific farmer has the advantage of the unscientific, other things being equal. The use of science lessens the burdens of farm life. It works like magic in field and meadow—in the barn yard and the pig pen.

We sometimes wonder if the better business idea receives due consideration. Better business is as important as more science. Larger production may be of no advantage unless it is accomplished by better business methods. An advancing civilization imposes heavy penalties on the poor business man. The price of progress comes high to those who do not adjust themselves to the times in which they live.

Good farm business means the necessary steps for production at low cost. It will never be possible to sell at a price high enough to cover the cost of poor production methods. Good business on the farm means in part production at a low cost, by using the necessary science in the operation of the farm. It means better fertility and higher yields per acre. It means the growing of quality produce and the securing of better prices.

Once this viewpoint is thoroughly understood, unit production costs have a tendency to decline, and farm profits to rise in proportion.

Let us not mistake the road that leads to these things. The farm itself reflects the quality of the owner or operator. Whether the result is a magical beantalk or a lowly plant with one bean pod, depends upon the operator—his vision, his scientific attitude and training, his business determination and stick-to-it-iveness. Business houses that have risen above the neighboring institutions have adopted scientific methods, and have applied them in a business-like way. So it is with successful farmers.

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for use by grain shippers in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher. On the back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

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Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

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They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—The name of the Phoenix Flour Mills has been changed to the V. O. Milling Co., but no other changes were made in the corporation charter.

CALIFORNIA

Wasco, Cal.—Clark B. Collins, a former cotton grower, has been appointed manager of the local Globe Grain & Milling Co.'s cotton ginning plant, succeeding M. Y. Cavanaugh, who has been manager for the past year.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Marion W. Sherwood, who was manager of the Royal Milling Co.'s Ogden, Utah, plant previous to its consolidation with the Sperry Flour Co., has been appointed manager of the Sperry Flour Co.'s plant here, having recently been connected with the company's San Francisco offices.

CANADA

Didsbury, Alta.—Rosebud Flour Mills, Ltd., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000.

Radville, Sask.—The Mitchell Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point burned during the last week of November. Grain to the amount of 10,000 bus. was destroyed.

Winnipeg, Man.—According to its annual report presented recently to shareholders, the Manitoba Wheat Pool now operates 155 elevators, and handled 25,000,000 bus. of grain last year, which was about 45% of the Manitoba crop of 1928.

Weyburn, Sask.—Kanee, Waldman & Kercher, owners of the Soo Line Mills, Ltd., whose flour mill and elevator burned in October, are replacing the elevator with a 40,000-bu. house, construction of which is under way. It is planned to replace the flour mill also.

Ft. William, Ont.—F. J. Rathbone, sec'y of the board of grain commissioners for many years with headquarters at this city, has been appointed to the post of assistant grain commissioner at Fort William. He has been associated with the board since 1916.

Fort Churchill, Man.—It is reported that four grain elevators, of 2,000,000-bus. capacity each, are planned for this point. The Canadian Government's 2,000,000-bu. house has already been started. The Oct. 25 Journal reported that plans were being prepared at that time.

Winnipeg, Man.—Harry E. Sellers, vice-pres. of Federal Grains, Ltd., and who was pres. of the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. previous to its merger, together with eight other grain and elevator companies, into the present Federal Grains, Ltd. (as reported in the July 25 Journal), has been made a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C.—During the past summer we have added a 2,750,000-bu. addition to our No. 1 elevator at Vancouver. This addition is of re-inforced concrete construction on pile foundation and was designed by C. D. Howe & Co. and built by Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd. The trippers and conveyor machinery are of Webster Inglis manufacture; the motors were supplied by the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., and the conveyor belts by the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.—Alberta Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., J. Bennett, supt.

Fort William, Ont.—John Bell, an old resident of this city and at one time pres. of the Board of Trade, one of the best known marine men at the lake-head, died Nov. 26, at a hospital in Port Arthur, after a few days' illness from pleurisy. For more than 15 years Mr. Bell gave a generous amount of his time and ability to the welfare of this community as a member and officer of the Board of Trade, being a chairman of various committees, vice-pres. in 1924-5, and pres. in 1926. No man ever worked harder in the interests of the Board of Trade than did Mr. Bell.

Winnipeg, Man.—Excavation work on the \$3,000,000 office building of James Richardson, pres. of the grain firm of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., is reported to have been stopped, but Mr. Richardson is quoted as saying that orders for materials for the building had not been countermanded.

COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. has installed a number of improvements at its plant, including new elevator legs and conveying equipment, new wagon and truck dump, new feed mixer and an outfit for making rolled barley. W. J. Robinson is manager.

Burlington, Colo.—John Flannagan, formerly associated with our Atchison, Kan. office, will be manager of our Burlington office, replacing Jack McCarthy, who has been transferred to Great Bend on account of the death of C. B. Lightner, former manager at Great Bend.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Clyde Truesdell.

Denver, Colo.—On account of unfavorable weather conditions, the steel and concrete addition being erected by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. to the recently acquired plant of the Farmers Union Milling & Elvtr. Co. is progressing slowly. The addition consists of a 250,000-bu. elevator and a warehouse, and the capacity of the mill will also be increased. It is hoped to have the plant in operation early in January.

ILLINOIS

Trivoli, Ill.—The Trivoli Farmers Co-op. Co. is considering installation of a new corn sheller.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 11-13.

Galesburg, Ill.—We have installed an oat huller and now have it in operation.—Edw. Lundgren, Consumers Fuel & Feed Co.

Wapella, Ill.—The driveway of the local Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.'s elevator has been rebuilt and the floor lowered about 2½ feet.

Danvers, Ill.—A new Union Iron Works Manlift has been installed in our Big 4 elevator here.—B. S. Sharp, Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bushnell, Ill.—I recently installed an oat huller to work in connection with my feed grinding and elevator business.—Geo. L. Long.

Roseville, Ill.—We are repairing and painting our elevator. We have just completed building a 20x40 iron clad seed warehouse.—I. C. Pratt.

Sparr, Ill.—We are now supplied with electric power and have two G. E. Enclosed Ball Bearing Motors—a 5-h.p. and a 1½-h.p.—W. D. Bradley.

Cramer, Ill.—We plan to install a small batch feed mixer some time this winter and may put up a feed warehouse in the spring.—Edw. H. Kessler & Co.

Wataga, Ill.—We have added coal to our list of sidelines. We expect to overhaul and repair the elevator at an early date.—M. C. DeWeese, Wataga Co-op. Co.

Canton, Ill.—We contemplate building a 40x20 ft. seed warehouse and installing seed cleaning machinery.—W. E. Nagle, Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Tremont, Ill.—We have rebuilt the floor of our driveway and installed a Kewanee Truck Lift Steel Grate and Steel Sink.—Chris Knapp, mgr., Tremont Grain Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—Grain men of this territory held their regular monthly meeting here in McBroom's Restaurant, where they sat down to dinner at 6:30 o'clock, on Dec. 4.

Henderson, Ill.—I have installed and now have in operation a Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill to which a 30-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor is direct-connected.—H. A. Schroeder.

Swygert (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—A new Winter Truck Dump has been installed at the local elevator of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. The driveway was also rebuilt. Geo. Saathoff did the work.

Cayuga, Ill.—The local elevator of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. has been improved by the rebuilding of the driveway and installation of a Winter Truck Dump. Geo. Saathoff did the work.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory met at the Plumb Hotel, this city, on Dec. 5, this being a combination of the November and December meetings. A 6:30 o'clock dinner was served.

Brimfield, Ill.—We have overhauled our two elevators, installing considerable new elevating machinery and a couple of new ear corn drags, supplied by the Union Iron Works.—L. G. Cady, mgr. Brimfield Elvtr. Co.

Champaign, Ill.—Grain men of the Champaign territory are scheduled to meet in this city, at the Inman Hotel, Dec. 10, and after a 6:30 o'clock dinner business matters of interest to grain men will be discussed.

Pana, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held at the Hotel Francis, Dec. 9, at 6:30 p. m., at which hour dinner was served. Problems confronting the trade at this time were discussed.

Woodruff (Danvers p. o.), Ill.—A Kewanee Truck Lift and steel grate have been installed in our local elevator. The pits were remodeled and increased in size at the same time.—B. S. Sharp, Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Gilman, Ill.—Members of the grain trade of this vicinity will meet on Dec. 12 in the I. O. O. F. Hall, this city, where dinner will be served at 7 o'clock, after which business matters will be presented for discussion.

Tuscola, Ill.—About 50 grain dealers met here in the evening of Nov. 14, dinner being served in the cafe of the Hotel Douglas, after which a business session was held. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave a short talk.

Eden, Ill.—A hammer mill with direct-connected 50-h.p. G. E. Inclosed Motor has been ordered and will be installed at an early date in our plant. An addition with two bins and spout connections from the elevator has been prepared for it.—E. E. Lamprecht.

Deer Creek, Ill.—Four Hyatt Roller Bearings have been installed on the head shaft and jack-shaft in the local elevator of Rumsey, Moore & Co. A new head pulley and V cups were also put in. The machinery was supplied by the Union Iron Works.—J. A. Ellis, mgr.

Galva, Ill.—We are going to junk our old gasoline engines and install two Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Gasoline Engines, one here and one at Nekoma. The one here will be a 20-h.p. and the one at Nekoma will be a 10-h.p.—E. W. Miller, mgr., Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Hanna City, Ill.—A new 32-inch Monarch Attrition Mill with two 40-h.p. Westinghouse Motors has been installed to replace the old 24-inch mill in our plant. A new Western Corn Sheller was put in at the same time. Some remodeling was done.—H. C. Heintzman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Chana, Ill.—Rapid progress is being made on the elevator being built by the J. C. Griffith Lumber Co. here, mentioned in the Oct. 10 Journal. It is a 30,000-bu. concrete structure with a mill building for feed grinding in connection. The job will be completed by Geo. W. Quick & Sons by Jan. 1.

Pekin, Ill.—Leonard L. Preston, pres. of the Pekin Farmers Elvtr. Co. and one of the proprietors of the Preston-Crist Feed Co., died at a Peoria, Ill. hospital Nov. 29, following a short illness which began with a carbuncle. He was 62 years of age. He is survived by his widow and a married daughter.

Baker (Leland p. o.), Ill.—The capacity of the elevator of the Baker Farmers Co. has been doubled with construction of a 15,000-bu. addition for storage purposes. An oat huller and an elevator leg was installed. Also a Winter Truck Lift and steel grate. Construction is cribbed and iron-clad.—Geo. Saathoff.

Roseville, Ill.—We have installed a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift and have just completed building a 32x16 ft. frame, feed warehouse. This was necessary to handle our sales of linseed meal and tankage, which have grown considerably since we installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill a year ago.—A. W. Brown, Farmers Grain Co.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain dealers of this territory was held at the Chatsworth Hotel here, Nov. 26, at 7:30 p. m., at which hour dinner was served.

Gibson City, Ill.—A meeting of Gibson territory grain men will be held here on Friday, Dec. 13, at the office of Roscoe Rockwood & Co. at 7:30 p. m. As there will be no "eats" this time, those attending are advised to get dinner before coming. This will be a strictly business meeting and matters of importance will be discussed.

Macomb, Ill.—We had a district meeting of grain dealers here Nov. 21, the first to be held in this district. It was conducted in the office of Lowell Hoyt & Co. Dealers discussed their local problems and developed a fine spirit of co-operation. Another meeting, preceded by a banquet at the La Moine Hotel, will be held on Dec. 18.—W. G. Nelson.

Edelstein, Ill.—After the first of the year the properties now operated under the name of the Edelstein Grain & Coal Co. will be operated under the name of Bert Potter, the partnership of Bert Potter and Boyd Webber having been dissolved. Mr. Webber disposed of his interest to his partner and bot an elevator at Forrest, Ill., as reported in the Nov. 10 Journal.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator suffered a very slight damage from fire, on Nov. 19, which might have proved very serious if it had not been discovered just when it was by two small boys returning to school after lunch who noticed a small tongue of flame coming from the top of the elevator and immediately went into the office and notified Peter Powers, manager, who turned in an alarm.

Lombardville (Bradford p. o.), Ill.—We are contemplating putting in a feed grinder. Haven't decided yet whether it will be a hammer mill or an attrition mill. Among our recent improvements is installation of a 10-ton truck scale here and rebuilding of the dump floor in our elevator at Morse.—H. L. Velde, Velde-Lackman Co. [These are the former Mallett & Code elevators bot last summer by Mr. Velde.]

Pontiac, Ill.—The new 22,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. has been completed. It replaces the structure which burned about two months ago. The new elevator has eight bins and a full complement of up-to-date machinery, including a Winter Universal Head Drive and a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale. The elevating machinery came from the Union Iron Works and the one leg has capacity for handling 3,000 bus. per hour. The truck dump and steel gate are Winter's. Geo. Saathoff was the builder.

Springfield, Ill.—The local grain inspection bureau, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, is now functioning. It will be maintained in connection with the traffic department of the chamber, of which M. L. Pieper is traffic commissioner, and the services of R. J. Wallace, of St. Louis, a federal licensed grain inspector, have been secured. Mr. Wallace will have charge of the inspection of cars of grain moving into the city, and both shippers and receivers who wish to have cars stopped at this city on traffic destined beyond, will have the privilege of having grain inspected.

West Union, Ill.—The report [which appeared in the daily press] that L. M. Bussell purchased the elevator and mill property of the B. F. Poorman estate at West Union is a mistake, as I am the owner of this property. This makes three elevators that I now own. My intentions are to place feed machinery in this property, and operate it as an elevator and feed plant. I intend continuing the wholesale and retail feed business in its present location in West Union. I also handle flour, feeds, seeds and tend opening more retail stores in the near future at my different elevator properties and in future.—M. H. Matteson.

Andres (R. D. Peotone), Ill.—Three Winter Universal Head Drives with 7½-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motors have replaced the gas engine power that formerly operated the three legs in the local elevator of the Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain & Supply Co. A 16x24 ft. mill building of iron-clad construction was put up at the same time to house a Jay-Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill direct-connected to a 60-h.p. G. E. Motor. The plant has a dump sink, a chain feeder and a Winter Truck Dump. A stub elevator leg was installed with a 5-h.p. G. E. Motor to operate it. A 10-h.p. G. E. Motor was put in to run the Webster Car Puller. Geo. Saathoff had the contract.

Wyanet, Ill.—We have added mixed feeds to our list of sidelines. We have just installed a new coal conveyor to speed the operation of unloading coal.—E. M. Bickford, Wyanet Grain Co.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Walter I. Beam has become associated with Thomson & McKinnon.

The recent low price of memberships in the Board of Trade was \$20,000 from which there has been a recovery to \$23,000.

Hulburt, Warren & Chandler opened another branch office in this city on Dec. 2, in West Madison street. George R. Cronin is manager.

On account of emergency situation in rye the directors of the Board of Trade have ruled that rye in cars on track shall be a valid tender on contracts after Dec. 14.

William B. Massgy, an independent broker, was suspended from the Board of Trade for two years for irregular trading. It is reported that he acted as both principal and agent in trades.

The directors of the Board of Trade have called upon members for statements of open trades in December rye at the close of business Dec. 4. The names of individual customers and their long or short amounts must be shown in the reports.

The proposed Board of Trade rule on delivery of grain in cars on sales for future delivery that was voted on by the members on Dec. 2, was defeated by a vote of 496 to 160. The proposed rule was given in full in the Nov. 10 Journal, page 589.

The petition to change the rule so that members only would be eligible to man the order telephones that was recently denied by the directors of the Board of Trade, was again presented to the directors and under the rules they were compelled to post same for ballot.

The 3-unit drier building in connection with the Kensington Elvtr., owned by the Michigan Central R. R. Co., and operated by the Kensington Elvtr. Co., was damaged by fire on the night of Dec. 4. One of three Hess units was badly damaged, one somewhat damaged and the other not at all. A few thousand bus. of grain going thru was ruined. Loss less than \$25,000. Altho operation of the drier has had to be discontinued the elevator is running as usual, and the railroad company contemplates immediate repairs.

The Board of Trade nominating com'te has named John A. Bunnell, three times pres. of the board, again for that office. Charles V. Essroger automatically advances to first vice-pres. and Peter B. Carey has been named for second vice-pres. in his place. The following were nominated for directors: Parker M. Paine, Lowell S. Hoyt, Emile J. Garneau, Roland McHenry and William E. Hudson. Nominations for the arbitration com'te are as follows: Morris S. Glaser, Lewis M. DeCosta, M. E. Latimer, Alexander W. Kay, Guy E. Warren. Appeals com'te: Edwin J. Kuh, Jr., John H. Wheeler, Richard Gambrill, Jr., David H. Annan, John J. Coffman. The election takes place on Jan. 6.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: James Stewart, pres., Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Winnipeg, Canada; Henry L. Ruppert, Burton W. Hales, Philip D. Henry, Victor H. Mardfin, William F. Bartholomew, Charles L. Trumbull, Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr. Memberships transferred are as follows: Roy W. Milner, Fremont B. Hitchcock, Gardiner B. Van Ness, Donald M. Woodruff, Julian E. Baker, William E. Mefert, Samuel T. Hubbard. Changes in registration: George P. Harbison, registered as pres. and treas., Harbison Grain Co. (a new corporation), Duluth, Minn., was registered for Harbison Commission Co.; Joseph W. Danforth, registered as pres., New York Northern Grain Co., Inc., New York City, was registered as pres., Simpson, Hendee & Co., New York City. Marvin S. Haskell has been suspended for six months.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—E. K. Sheppard, manager for the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. at this city, is taking a rest forced upon him by his physician.

Deerfield (Ridgeville p. o.), Ind.—Harold Girtton, who was managing Ed Tegarden's elevator at this point, is no longer connected with that house.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Landess Feed & Grain Co. has just been organized here by Mr. Silver.

Princeton, Ind.—P. M. Howard has been engaged by the Hales & Hunter Co., of Chicago, as representative in southern Indiana. He will make his headquarters at this city.

Cynthiana, Ind.—J. Omar Smith, manager of the local granaries of Igleheart Bros., Inc., recently underwent an operation in an Evansville hospital, from which he is recovering nicely.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bear in mind the date of the annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, which is Jan. 23 and 24, and the place is the Board of Trade Library, this city.

Lynnville, Ind.—Wilbern Scott's flour mill at this point (a few miles northeast of Evansville, Ind.) burned late in November; partly covered by insurance. The mill was one of the oldest in this section of the state.

Bloomfield, Ind.—The Bloomfield Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s house was broken into recently for the fourth time in as many months and several hundred dollars in cash and a quantity of flour were taken. Entrance was gained by breaking out a basement window.

Pyrmont, Ind.—A mill that has been in operation continuously for 112 years and that was one of Indiana's historic landmarks, burned on Dec. 8. The fire is thot to have started from sparks from a chimney. The old burrs that were grinding corn when the fire started, continued to grind by the water power until the building fell in.

Rensselaer, Ind.—At the group meeting of grain dealers of northwestern Indiana, held on Dec. 5, at the Hotel Makeever, this city, at 7:15 p. m., E. W. Bailey & Co., of Chicago, thru their Rensselaer representative, T. E. Samuels, were the hosts for the supper, and they say it was "some feed." C. A. Ross was master of ceremonies for the evening. A few grain men from across the Illinois border attended also. A very enjoyable and profitable evening was spent.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Weights and Measures Department of Indiana issues a warning to you thru this ass'n concerning the activities of A. J. Lassack (and others) in the state. He is testing scales of elevators and represents himself as a state inspector. The department advises that he is incompetent, unreliable and is in no way recognized nor employed by the state. Be on your guard. When your scales need testing write in direct to the Department of Weights and Measures or to our office.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Red Oak, Ia.—We operate the only grain elevator here.—Turner Bros.

Bremer, Ia.—Nick A. Shuver has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here.

Cora (Fonda p. o.), Ia.—George Moulton, owner of the elevator at this place, has rebuilt his coal sheds.

Brooklyn, Ia.—Light & Sons have bot the Stokely Co.'s elevator, which they will run in connection with their lumber business.

Harlan, Ia.—We have just been putting new motors in our plant. We changed from d.c. to a.c. current.—Harlan City Roller Mills, L. H. Rasmussen.

Sargent Bluffs, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Frank D. Byers, manager, recently installed a new truck lift, a 20-ton scale and remodeled its driveway.

New Sharon, Ia.—The New Sharon Mill & Elvtr. Co. plans the installation of equipment for manufacturing all kinds of feed in which molasses is used.

Kellogg, Ia.—J. W. Atkinson, formerly with the Chelsea Roller Mills, of Chelsea, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Estherville, Ia.—Mr. Greig, of Greig & Son, operating a line of elevators, is reported to be very low and not expected to live. On Dec. 4 he was sinking rapidly.

Belmond, Ia.—In order to settle up the affairs of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., a friendly suit has been brot against the endorsers of two notes executed by the company.

Dexter, Ia.—Charles Willrich has purchased the elevator here from B. C. Hemphill, who has retired from the grain business on account of ill health.—E. H. Day, with Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.

Dunkerton, Ia.—Arthur Agnew, of Waterloo, has bot Ralph Francis' share in the Farmers elevator here, and will take the active management. George Kleckner and Mr. Agnew are now the sole owners of the elevator.

Marcus, Ia.—William Bass, a local man, is in training under James Meylor for the manager's position of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. It is just a question of a short while until he will be in active charge.—A. T.

Toronto, Ia.—The F. Muller & Son Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000. The improvements to the recently purchased Willert elevator have been completed and the company is doing business here now. Fay E. Emerson is the local manager.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has just recently erected a new office building that is modern thruout, with a full basement and furnace. One-half of the new building will be used for business offices and the balance for special meetings.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Burlington, Ia.—A small blaze at the Trans-Mississippi grain elevator here at 9:30 p. m., Dec. 2, caused a loss of about \$300, the water damage exceeding the fire damage. Failure of the drying trays to dump automatically at certain intervals is said to have been the cause of the fire, by overheating the corn.

Kanawha, Ia.—Heiko H. Veldhouse has bot the elevator and business here from his brother, N. H. Veldhouse, and has taken charge of same, conducting it under the name of the Veldhouse Grain Co. A few years ago the new owner was a partner with his brother in this business, and also at one time was the sole owner.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will hold its 26th annual convention in this city from Jan. 28 to 30. Meetings will be held at the Shrine Temple for the first two days and at the Savery Hotel the third day. The banquet will be held at the Shrine Temple banquet hall on the night of Jan. 28.

Muscatine, Ia.—It is reported that efforts are being made by Congressman Fred D. Letts of this district to have the Federal Farm Board locate additional elevators in this vicinity. Eastern Iowa is said to be favored by some members of the board as the possible site of at least one house. The Muscatine Industrial Ass'n has been working on the same project for several months.

Albia, Ia.—The Wilkin Grain Co. is operating under lease the Albia Roller Mill, owned by Moses Edwards & Co., which has been operated by three generations of the Edwards family. Several years ago the sole management fell on L. B. Edwards and the work has become so heavy as to impair his health to the extent that he feels it necessary to retire. The Wilkin Grain Co., of which W. A. Wilkin is the head, has been conducting a business similar to that of the Albia Roller Mills, dealing in grain, flour and stock feed. Mr. Edwards will stay in Albia and give his time to other interests.

KANSAS

Ellis, Kan.—The Golden Belt Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new elevator at this point.

Kendall, Kan.—An elevator will be erected here by George E. Gano in time for the 1930 crop.

Rolla, Kan.—The Rolla Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator is to be enlarged, it is reported.

Lakin, Kan.—George E. Gano contemplates the erection of an elevator at this place before another crop season.

Olmitz, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n at this point is returned marked "Unclaimed."

Norcaturn, Kan.—The Coffey-Larrick Grain Co. of Brewster, Kan., has purchased the Klous elevator at this station.

Tennis, Kan.—The erection of an elevator here is contemplated by George E. Gano, to be completed before next harvest.

Rolla, Kan.—The L. H. Pettit Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this point to the Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange, which now has two elevators here.

Wilson, Kan.—C. W. Hamilton has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Dighton, Kan.—The erection of a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator is contemplated by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mercantile Ass'n.

Oketo, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator was leased for about 18 months and then was sold this summer.—Henry A. Saathoff, former sec'y.

Dighton, Kan.—The Rock Milling & Elvtr. Co. is erecting an up-to-date elevator of 40,000 bus. capacity in the place of the old elevator here recently purchased.

Esbon, Kan.—C. M. Lantis, who has been manager here for many years for the Wright-Leet Grain Co., has purchased the elevator and will operate it in the future.

Great Bend, Kan.—Jack McCarthy will be manager of our Great Bend office, succeeding C. B. Lightner, who died recently.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Clyde Truesdell.

Syracuse, Kan.—Farmers of this vicinity are said to be organizing for the purpose of building a large grain elevator with the help of the National Grain Corp. A 100,000-bu. unit is talked of.

Dodge City, Kan.—Work is going forward on the Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s 500,000-bu. unit of its new elevator as fast as weather permits. The forms for the tanks have been completed.

Selkirk, Kan.—Joe Kucera at Selkirk sold his elevator and hardware business during the first week of December to the Western Hardware & Supply Co., of Leoti, Kan.—R. M. Tribble, Leoti, Kan.

Newton, Kan.—The Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co. has resumed operations after being closed for about ten days to permit the removal of the old steam plant and the installation of a new 300-h.p. motor.

Beloit, Kan.—Fred C. Sheldon, head of the Beloit Milling Co. (whose plant included an elevator), died recently at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., where he had lived for several years. Funeral services were held on Nov. 19.

Coolidge, Kan.—We have just completed a 10,000-bu. capacity house, located on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad. It is equipped with a gasoline motor and has a loading capacity of between 2,000 and 2,500 pounds per minute.—C. C. Isely Lumber Co., K. E. Gift, mgr.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Clarence Jones, who was formerly engaged in the grain business in this city and is now head of the C. E. Jones Grain & Elvtr. Co., Wichita, is trying to interest local capital in the erection of a new terminal elevator here, to be known as the Mutual Terminal Elevators.

Salina, Kan.—The Board of Trade is occupying new quarters on the top floor of this city's first 10-story office building, the United Life Building. Equipment for the laboratory, which is located on the floor below, has been installed at a cost of \$2,500, also it has been enlarged from 18 to 24 units.

Great Bend, Kan.—C. B. Lightner, manager of the local office of B. C. Christopher & Co., died recently. He had been in the service of this company for many years, and his death is deeply regretted by both this company and his many friends in the grain trade.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Clyde Truesdell.

Plains, Kan.—At a meeting of our stockholders recently they decided to put up a 200,000-bu. house. When the building is completed this will give us about 260,000 bus. of storage. The com'ite is working on location now and want to get started at it as soon as possible.—Plains Equity Exchange, G. G. Mowrey, mgr.

Satanta, Kan.—We have organized a farmers elevator here, to be known as the Satanta Co-op. Grain Co. Emil Schnellbacher, a prominent farmer, is the pres. C. E. Lucas has been secured as manager. Mr. Lucas is well known in the grain trade, having been connected with different farmers elevators and was associated with the Southwest Grain Co. for some time. The scales and office are now being built by the Southwest Const. Co. The office is to be of tile, with a 20-ton dial scale. The elevator will be started soon and will be of 30,000-bus. capacity, iron clad, with two legs and two 10-bu. automatic scales. The elevator will handle 4,000 bus. per hour.—Satanta Co-op. Grain Co., C. E. Lucas, mgr. [most recently mgr. of the Light Grain & Milling Co.]



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Blood Grain Co.
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Consignments—Milling Wheat

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.
Grain Merchants—Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.
General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.
Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.
Wheat, Kafir, Milo Maize, Corn

Garden City, Kan.—George E. Gano, of Hutchinson, Kan., has announced that he will construct another elevator here. He put up a 60,000-bu. house here this last summer.

Sanford, Kan.—I am handling real estate at Larned, Kan., but have not removed from Sanford. I never lived in Sanford. Have lived in Larned ever since I came from Oklahoma in June, 1929. I still own the elevator at Sanford and will continue to operate it. I have closed down for a short time only.—U. J. Warren, Larned, Kan.

Topeka, Kan.—The Forbes Bros. Central Mills & Elvtr., reported in the Sept. 25 Journal as being rebuilt and fitted up with new machinery, opened up for business on Nov. 11. The cost of remodeling is said to have been \$100,000. The capacity of the elevator is now 60,000 bus., double that of the old house. The tanks are of wood and steel and both elevator and mill are roofed with asphalt. The warehouse has a capacity of 7,000 bags. The mill is equipped with its own electric plant which furnishes the power and includes 35 electric driven motors, equal to 175-h.p. All belting and shafting is enclosed except one short line shaft, and all electric wires are encased, to eliminate the danger of accidents. The mill is a corn mill with a daily capacity of 500 barrels. All varieties of mixed feeds are manufactured and the basement contains a molasses tank of about 14,000 gallons capacity. The equipment includes a 20-ton truck scale, entirely of concrete. A handsome office building adjoins the mill.

KENTUCKY

Bedford, Ky.—The Trimble Flour Mill, the two upper stories of which were damaged by fire recently, is being rebuilt as rapidly as possible and will soon be in operation again.

Russellville, Ky.—The T. M. Ellis & Co. flour mills here suffered a \$20,000 fire loss, on Nov. 26, the fire starting from a gasoline engine, it is reported. Two warehouses adjoining were saved.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The Milam Grain & Milling Co. suffered a fire loss of \$5,000 on Nov. 29. Grain, hay and feed were destroyed.

MARYLAND

Chestertown, Md.—Charles W. Kibler, senior member of C. W. Kibler & Sons, one of the largest shippers of grain to the Baltimore market for years, died at his home here on Nov. 15 from the effects of a paralytic stroke, at the age of 71 years.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

The brother of J. A. Manger met his death recently in an automobile accident in Cantonsville, Md.

The annual assessment on memberships in the Chamber of Commerce for the coming year has been fixed at \$30 by the board of directors.

At the local grain elevators operated by the various railroads, the charge for passing grain thru the disc separators will be reduced to 1/2c per bu. after Dec. 10.

George T. Hollyday, head of the commission firm of R. S. Jackson & Co., of this city, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died on Nov. 25 from heart trouble. A com'te from the exchange was appointed to attend the funeral services.

A nominating com'te of five will be elected at the next monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce board of directors, which com'te will select five members to serve for three years on the board, the names to be voted on at the January election.

On Dec. 11 the warehouse property in this city occupied for many years by W. F. Macneal & Co. as a grain and feed warehouse and later by the Guilford Grain & Feed Co., will be sold at public auction for account of the Union Trust Co. of Maryland, trustee. Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are directly in front of the property.

MICHIGAN

Holton, Mich.—L. E. Bernier is no longer in the grain business here.

Durand, Mich.—The M. G. Holmes Bean Co. no longer operates at this point.

Midland, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. recently added a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Portland, Mich.—The plant of the Portland Farm Buro sustained windstorm damages of slight proportions on Nov. 12.

Lansing, Mich.—After careful consideration of the matter, it has been decided that the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n will not become affiliated with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, altho at the last annual convention of the former ass'n, held last July at Saginaw, a recommendation favoring such affiliation was adopted. At the convention Sec'y Hubbard was elected sec'y until the two organizations became affiliated, when one sec'y would handle the work of both, but now Mr. Hubbard will continue to act as sec'y of the Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

MINNESOTA

Comstock, Minn.—Jerry Comer's elevator and feed mill at this point burned recently; loss, \$25,000.

Duluth, Minn.—Among new applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is H. L. Hankinson, of Minneapolis.

Austin, Minn.—J. P. Schissel's elevator has been leased to the Harland Flour & Feed Co., which has appointed Dewey Hanson as manager.

Tracy, Minn.—The old Currie Elevator has been sold by D. H. Evans to Nick Rolling and the elevator has been wrecked for the lumber it contained.

Sebek, Minn.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, recently bot the Broker Grain Co.'s elevator here and contemplates erecting a feed mill near it.

Hancock, Minn.—A cigarette was thrown into some rubbish which had been swept out of a car on the siding and the fire slightly damaged the coal shed of Charles E. Welch on Oct. 17.

Edgerton, Minn.—Floyd Kooiman was severely burned about his face while heating a can of lubricating oil for use on an engine at the elevator. As he was about to remove the can from the stove it exploded.

Duluth, Minn.—The Capitol Elvtr. Co.'s new 1,400,000-bu. elevator addition, construction of which started in August, as reported in the Sept. 10 Journal, has been completed and grain was taken into the tanks during the first week of December.

Truman, Minn.—Arlo Jones has been appointed sec'y-manager of the Truman Farmers Elvtr. Co. to succeed R. J. Gebhard, resigned. Mr. Jones has been Mr. Gebhard's assistant for the past four years. Frank T. Malherek has been put in charge of the machinery and implement department. Bill White remains in charge of the grain department.

Goodhue, Minn.—The creditors of the defunct Goodhue County Co-op. Ass'n will receive less than the costs of the liquidation. When the property was taken over by the receivers, the assets were estimated at \$65,000. A total of \$74,711.98 was collected from stockholders under the double liability law. This brot the assets as finally determined to \$145,000, of which \$86,000 is now demanded as expenses. The expense claims of attorneys alone are nearly \$30,000.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—F. B. Keech & Co., of Chicago, Ill., have been granted the privileges of corporate membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We wish to affirm the report that we are building an additional 500,000-bu. storage to our North Star plant located at 1700 Second St., N. E., this city. This additional storage is of steel and concrete and completion of same is expected to be about Jan. 25, 1930. The work was started on Nov. 1 and is being constructed by the James H. Brown Co. This additional storage will give us a total storage at our North Star plant of approximately 1,300,000 bus., and is to be used for storage in connection with our malt house.—The Fleischmann Malting Co., C. W. Johnson, mgr.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Permission has been given to David S. Levin to trade in the name of H. A. Wernli & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the West Hotel, this city, Feb. 19-21.

MISSOURI

Hamilton, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Grain Co., Frank Donaldson manager, is installing a new hammer mill to be direct connected. The new machinery will double the output of the mill.

Kansas City, Mo.—Pres. J. J. Kraettli, of the Board of Trade, has appointed a com'te to make the nominations for 1930 officers, the personnel of the com'te being W. C. Goffe, F. C. Vincent, H. F. Spencer, G. F. Hills and D. C. Bishop. The election is to be held on Jan. 7.

Pierce City, Mo.—Regarding the fire at our elevator on Nov. 30, the cause is unknown. Loss on building, \$2,780. Insurance carried on building, \$5,000. The capacity of the elevator was 10,000 bus. The loss on the wheat has not yet been adjusted. Have not decided on repairing building.—Pierce City Grain & Elvtr. Co., H. O. Abernathy, prop. and mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade securities department recently received the endorsement of the state of Kansas in an order issued by the bank commissioner of the state, this approval following an investigation of rules and regulations in effect for the listing of securities. The securities department has now received the approval of both Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Notice has been given by the board of directors of the Merchants Exchange that the interest rate has been reduced to 6%, from 7%.

A resolution has been adopted by the board of directors of the Merchants Exchange that no memberships of living members will be redeemed this year by the exchange, which for several years past has been redeeming a certain number of memberships each year at a fixed price.

A com'te, consisting of Samuel Plant, chairman, O. H. Schwartz, F. H. Langenberg, S. L. Fisher and M. R. Parrott, has been appointed to nominate officers for the Merchants Exchange to serve during the coming year. The com'te met with members of the exchange on Dec. 4 and will meet again with them on Dec. 11.

At the air mail hearing held at Washington, D. C., during the last week of November, C. B. Rader, sec'y of the Merchants Exchange, represented that body on behalf of St. Louis. The hearing was held before the Interdepartmental Com'te on Airways of the Post Office Dept. and was for the purpose of establishing a new southwest transcontinental route. Three suggested routes were as follows: One from St. Louis, by way of Tulsa, Okla., Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex., to Los Angeles, Cal.; one from Atlanta, Birmingham, Ft. Worth and Dallas to Los Angeles, and the other from New Orleans to Houston, San Antonio and El Paso and from there to Los Angeles.

MONTANA

Hobson, Mont.—On Nov. 23 a small outbuilding attached to the driveway of A. A. Maly, trustee for the Equity Co-op. Ass'n, was slightly damaged by fire.

Joplin, Mont.—Mr. Munson is the new manager of the Joplin Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. P. Reid, manager for the past two years, who has gone back to farming.

Big Timber, Mont.—George A. Smith, an elevator man from Lambert, Mont., has bot the Powers elevator at this point and took possession Dec. 1. This elevator handles grain, feed and coal.

Chinook, Mont.—Oscar Harlen, age 58 years, pres. and general manager of the Milk River Elvtr. & Milling Co., of this place, died on Nov. 19. He is survived by his widow and two sons. Sixteen years ago Mr. Harlen, Henry J. O'Hanlon and Thomas O'Hanlon organized the Milk River Elvtr. Co., later known as the Milk River Elvtr. & Milling Co. About three years ago Mr. Harlen bot out his partners and continued the business under the same name, and now his son, H. C. Harlen, who has been sec'y and treas. of the company, will continue the business.

Edgar, Mont.—The Salyards Grain Co.'s elevator here suffered a fire loss recently of \$10,000 on building and \$10,000 on grain.

Harlem, Mont.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Imperial Elvtr. Co., this point, is returned marked "Out of business here." This company's elevator here was reported in the last number of the Journal as having burned about a month previously.

NEBRASKA

Ayr, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Ayr Co-op. Merc. Co. is returned by the post office marked "Dissolved—no successor."

Maskell, Neb.—A. R. Olson has sold his elevator to N. F. Thomas of New Castle and expects to remain as manager for the present.—E. H. Day, with Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.

Leigh, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks local elevator has been bot by the Walrath-Sherwood Lumber Co. and will be managed by Jake Kibler and John Glandt, who have acquired an interest in the lumber company.

Hooper, Neb.—I exchanged my mill and elevator with John Ellerman of Fairfax, S. D., for 520 acres of land in Gregory County, S. D. Mr. Ellerman intends to operate the plant at Hooper.—R. B. Wallace, Mondamin, Ia. [Mr. Wallace bot the Hooper Mill & Elvtr. last spring, as reported in the May 25 Journal.]

Nacora, Neb.—A grain shipping ass'n is being organized here and shares are now being sold to provide the financial means for purchasing equipment and starting active work. William Heeney is pres.; L. J. Martin, vice-pres.; Hugo Zastro, sec'y-treas.; Victor Bloom, manager, and Ray Graves, a director, the four officers also being directors.

Kearney, Neb.—The sale of the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co.'s elevator at Gibbon, Neb. (reported in the Nov. 10 Journal), to the T. B. Hord Grain Co. did not include the Gibbons company's Kearney, Neb., elevator. J. P. Gibbons says: "Our Kearney elevator, which has been in operation, is still running strong, and has been for over 30 years."

Laurel, Neb.—John F. Westrand died at his home here on Nov. 23, at the age of 73 years. For years Mr. Westrand was a well known grain man of Omaha, being a member of the Saunders-Westrand Grain Co. of that city, and after that business was dissolved, he moved to Laurel, from which point he operated a number of elevators thruout the state. A few months ago he sold his elevators and retired from active business. He was formerly a member of the Sioux City and Omaha grain exchanges and of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank Manchester has been re-elected sec'y of the Grain Exchange for the 20th consecutive year; C. H. Wright and M. I. Dolphin have been named first and second vice-presidents, respectively, and J. A. Linderholm treas. As reported in the last number of the Journal, Hugh A. Butler was chosen for pres. Among the standing com'ites for 1930 are the following: Appeals—F. H. Hall, chairman; J. C. Edwards, R. J. Moes, E. J. Slater, F. B. Swett. Arbitration—E. A. Lucke, chairman; C. C. Boden, C. H. Compton, J. W. Holmquist, James Trimble. Grain—J. A. Cole, J. T. Buchanan, F. H. Hall, O. E. Harris, R. E. Miller, C. J. Parrott, L. L. Quimby, H. K. Schafer, R. J. Southard, J. L. Welsh, J. H. Wright.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for associate membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include Nathaniel Samuels, of Chicago, and Joseph A. Morris, of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Sales Corp.

Boston, Mass.—Jacob I. Andrews, of the New England Cereal Co. and a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, is recovering from painful tho fortunately not serious injuries received in an automobile accident on Nov. 27.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—We are operating only one elevator here at Portales. We discontinued the use of the old elevator and built a new one.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n, M. B. Jones, mgr. [The new elevator is now completed and in operation, as mentioned in the last number of the Journal.]

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Kaj Christensen, sec'y of the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., has resigned his position.

Avon, N. Y.—The Light Milling Co., incorporated; incorporators: J. L. Light, Clarence J. Tierney and Edward T. Kelly.

New York, N. Y.—Regular memberships in the Produce Exchange are selling at \$9,250, and associate memberships at \$6,200.

Lockport, N. Y.—The Federal Mill, Inc., incorporated; capital, 14,000 shares of stock of no par value; stockholders, Fred J. Lingham, Charles A. Lingham and John T. Symes. This is the incorporation of an old business.

Lockport, N. Y.—Charles Dickinson recently bot the Thompson flour mill here. Mr. Dickinson has been in the milling business in Lockport for years, at one time having been head of the Franklin Mills, which manufactured whole wheat flour.

New York, N. Y.—John F. Harris, former senior partner of Harris, Winthrop & Co., has organized a new brokerage firm to be known as Harris, Upham & Co., the other partners being Donald McL. Miller, George Upham Harris, Henry Upham Harris, Albert Francke, Thomas Adams and Carl N. Narr, with J. Leonard Replogle as special partner. The new firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It is with gratification that the Townsend-Ward Co. announces its alliance with the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., one of the oldest elevator enterprises in this city, to conduct a general grain business. Godfrey Morgan, who has had many years' experience in charge of the elevator and forwarding business of the Kellogg Elevator, will serve as sec'y and general manager; the merchandising and handling of grain will be under the direction of Mark Steele, vice-pres. in charge of the grain department, and formerly pres. of the Townsend-Ward Co. The entire personnel is experienced and the equipment is ample to meet the exacting requirements of present day grain business in all of its branches—merchandising, consignments, storing, treating, handling and forwarding—and includes a modern lake front elevator of 1,200,000 bus. capacity, located conveniently to all eastern and western railroads.—The Townsend-Ward Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ypsilanti, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. has had an attrition mill installed recently.

Lisbon, N. D.—At J. G. Crites' elevator here an attrition mill has just been installed.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Minnewaukan Grain & Fuel Co. recently installed an attrition mill.

Oberon, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has added an attrition mill to its elevator equipment.

Scranton, N. D.—The Scranton Equity Exchange Co. recently installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Forman, N. D.—An attrition mill has been added to the equipment of the Forman Grain & Fuel Co.'s plant.

Erie, N. D.—Bolmeier Bros. recently installed an attrition mill in their new feed plant erected late this past summer.

Weaver, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., M. J. Stowe, manager of the elevator, is installing a grain cleaner.

Edmunds, N. D.—At the Ulland Elevator the stove exploded recently and destroyed the office and power house; loss, \$2,500.

Van Hook, N. D.—I have purchased the Woodworth elevator here, not at Max, N. D. I have put in a 3-unit cylinder cleaner.—G. E. Yonker.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, of Goodrich, N. D., is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Ardoch, N. D.—The old Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being torn down and the materials taken elsewhere. The company is out of business.

Fargo, N. D.—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co., which last summer erected an elevator, warehouse and feed plant here, has put in an attrition mill.

Minot, N. D.—Spontaneous combustion in coal was the cause of a small fire which slightly damaged the coal house of the Russell Miller Milling Co. on Nov. 21.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet in this city in annual convention Feb. 4, 5 and 6, sec'y P. A. Lee has announced.

Ayr, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Nov. 27; loss estimated at \$50,000. The 80,000-bu. elevator was practically full of grain at the time.

Minot, N. D.—We opened an office here on Nov. 15. D. J. Kerby is the manager in charge, and a general grain business will be done.—Quinn-Shepherdson Co., Dan Kerby.

Sharon, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 50-h.p. engine. This company made a number of additions and repairs recently, as mentioned in the Oct. 25 Journal. Carl Sorum is manager.

Gardner, N. D.—C. B. Prichard, of the Gardner Farmers Elvtr. Co., is reported to be very ill in a Fargo hospital, where he has been for over a month, and little hopes are held out for his recovery.

Parshall, N. D.—The Woodworth Elevator burned on Nov. 28; loss about \$55,000. The elevator contained 35,000 bus. of wheat. Claude Christagau is the local manager. The fire is said to have been preceded by two explosions.

Rugby, N. D.—The Rugby Milling Co.'s 200-barrel mill and one elevator burned in the early morning of Dec. 2; loss on buildings, about \$30,000 and on stock about \$22,000. The fire started in the driveway between the mill and elevator; another elevator and warehouse were saved. The Miller Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, controls the Rugby company.

Fargo, N. D.—It is reported that claims totaling about \$500,000 against the Federal Government for losses due to shortage of freight cars during the World War have been filed by about 500 North Dakota elevators. This report is said to have been made to the Senate by the Department of Commerce, as the result of a resolution adopted by the Senate last summer.

Grand Forks, N. D.—According to the plans of the recently formed Farmers Grain Dealers Co-op. Terminal Ass'n (reported in the last number of the Journal as having been formed for the purpose of launching a campaign for a 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator for this city), farmers' elevators and grain producers will be asked to buy \$150,000 worth of stock in the terminal ass'n, and the Farmers National Grain Corp. will be asked to finance the project to the extent necessary for the construction and operation of the elevator. The terminal ass'n was formed under the auspices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota. Walter M. Jones, of Manvel, has been named sec'y-treas. of the new organization and placed in charge of the sale of stock for the proposed terminal elevator.

OHIO

Middlepoint, O.—A No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer has been installed by the Odenweller Milling Co.

West Mansfield, O.—Mail addressed to Agent, Sneath-Cunningham, is returned marked "Unknown."

Avon Lake, O.—The Avon Lake Feed Mill, which operates an elevator, has installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer.

DeGraff, O.—The DeGraff Hay & Grain Co. is installing a carload storage tank, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mach'y Co.

We Finance

grain and grain products stored in your own elevators and mills. Reasonable rates—Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE COMPANY

East 15th & Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Plain City, O.—The firm given in the "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators" as Rhinehart & Hiatt is now Hiatt & Chapman.

Ingomar, O.—We have just built a new gas and oil station in connection with our elevator here.—The Mineralized Yeast Mills Co., Rob't Klepinger, gen. mgr.

Lytle (Waynesville p. o.), O.—Everett Early, listed in the "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators" at Lytle, Waynesburg p. o., should be listed at Lytle, Waynesville p. o.

Yorkshire, O.—In "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators," recently published by the Journal, the name of A. T. Deubner should appear as manager of the Buckland Milling Co.

Dodson (Brookville p. o.), O.—The Dodson Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment by the installation of a car loader, which it purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach'y Co.

Deshler, O.—The corn drier at the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has just been repaired. The flues had been eaten thru with rust. Charles B. Krohn is manager.

New London, O.—Have installed new truck scale and grain dump, paved the yard, painted the whole building and purchased a new truck.—New London Farmers Exchange Co.

Delaware, O.—The Delaware Farmers Exchange is installing a Sidney Vertical Mixer, corn cutter and other equipment. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Wooster, O.—At Wooster, O. [in the Journal's new "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators"], our manager's name is given as Walter D. Tyler, whereas the middle initial is W, or Walter W. Tyler.—Tyler Grain Co., per John E. Pafenbach.

Perrysburg, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in the Town Hall here on Dec. 2. George Perkins, manager, was the host of the evening. There was good entertainment and instructive talks.

Lodi, O.—At Lodi, O. [in "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators"], you have us listed as follows: "Do not ship grain." This is wrong, as we do ship considerable grain from Lodi. The name of the manager at Lodi is Robert O. Grosjean.—Tyler Grain Co., per John E. Pafenbach.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State Millers Ass'n has postponed its decision regarding the proposed merger with the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n until the next meeting, which will be in April. The matter was discussed at the meeting held on Nov. 21 in this city and it was decided to take definite action at the spring meeting.

Stone Creek, O.—In looking over the "Ohio Grain Elevator Operators," I find that the Farmers Elevator Co., Stone Creek, O., is listed as a branch of Ohio Bldrs. & Milling Co., Inc. This is an error. It is owned by S. P. Eastman, mgr., and W. R. Mooman, partner. The Ohio Bldrs. & Milling Co. has nothing to do with us in any way.—S. P. Eastman, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sunbury, O.—The G. J. Burrer Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: K. O. Burrer, H. P. Miller, J. L. Edwards. G. J. Burrer, Sr., organized the business in 1872, which has been carried on by his sons, G. J. Burrer, Jr., K. O., P. R. and R. O. Burrer, as a partnership. Headquarters are at Sunbury, a branch is maintained at Centerburg, elevators being operated at both these places, and recently, as reported in the last number of the Journal, the company bot the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevators at Condit and at Sunbury at a receiver's sale. A warehouse at Mount Liberty, operated by R. P. Burrer, has also recently been taken over.

OKLAHOMA

Covington, Okla.—George Boepple, grain buyer for the Boepple Grain Co. at this point, has changed his address to Stanton, N. D.

Gibbon, Okla.—The Gibbon Elvtr. Co. contemplates building a 75,000 to 100,000-bu. elevator, with drier, etc.—Gibbon Elvtr. Co., T. J. Kenny, mgr.

Yukon, Okla.—Yukon Co-op. Cotton & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Miles Tuttle, W. L. Four, J. L. Compton.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—It is reported that the Hardeman-King Co. contemplates increasing its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000 for the purpose of expanding.

Woodward, Okla.—W. H. Edwards, recently of Alva, Okla., and who has been engaged in the grain business, died on Nov. 10. A widow and three children survive him.

El Reno, Okla.—H. C. Hicks, vice-pres. and general manager of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, has just recovered from the effects of a carbuncle on his head, which, for a time, was quite serious.

Bartlesville, Okla.—It is reported that the Kay County Wheat Growers Ass'n and the directors of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. contemplate converting the co-operative mill into a wheat pool elevator and make connection with the National Grain Sales agency.

Manchester, Okla.—The local plant owned by the Midland Flour Milling Co., of Kansas City, and known locally as the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr., burned on Nov. 22. About 1,500 bus. of wheat was destroyed. A warehouse and a small engine house belonging to the plant did not burn.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. has been asked for \$50,200 damages by Mrs. Lizzie Hoax, whose husband, a carpenter, was found dead in one of the elevator bins with heavy timbers about him. The widow claims her husband's death was due to the negligence of the workmen in the top of the elevator who threw timbers down carelessly.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—H. S. George is now the manager of the Merchants Exchange.

Portland, Ore.—The membership of the Merchants Warehouse Co. in the Grain Exchange has been transferred to the Diamond Flour Mills Co.

Yakima, Wash.—Charles A. Peplow, former manager of the Pasco Grain & Milling Co. plant at Pasco, Wash. (General Mills, Inc., owner), is now the owner of the Miller Flour Mills here, and will operate the flour and feed mill.

Haines, Ore.—E. W. Hearing's grain elevator burned Nov. 20, also an adjoining warehouse, the fire being caused by dust explosion; loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance. The elevator contained the Haines Commercial Co.'s stock. Kenneth Doty, night watchman, was badly burned about his face and body. The buildings were both less than two years old.

Pasco, Wash.—The Pasco Grain & Milling Co.'s mill (a unit of General Mills, Inc.) is being closed temporarily, as flour can not be exported at a profit at the present time and the plant is being overhauled and put in condition to be able to start again on short notice. There is no foundation whatever for the press reports that the plant is to be dismantled.

Portland, Ore.—The Willamette Valley Grain Co. of this city has notified its creditors that it is unable to meet its obligations. Creditors appointed a com'te to go into the affairs of the company, whose assets were found to be badly depleted. It is expected that creditors will realize very little. The principal owners of the business are W. G. Sumpter and George Reid.

PENNSYLVANIA

Osterburg, Pa.—Mail addressed to the Griffith Grain Co. is returned marked "Removed—left no address."

SOUTHEAST

Altavista, Va.—The W. S. Frazier Milling Co.'s plant burned recently.

Birmingham, Ala.—The plant of the Western Grain Co. here is having an addition built to it.

Herndon, Va.—The Hoge Grain & Feed Co., Inc., suffered the loss of its garage building and additions by fire on Nov. 18.

Waynesboro, Va.—The Gardner Flour Mill, one of the largest mills in this section, was damaged by fire recently to the extent of about \$15,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Phillip, S. D.—The Union Marketing Co. has installed a grain cleaner at its elevator.

Crooks, S. D.—A cleaner was recently installed in the elevator of the Crooks Grain Co.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its 23rd annual convention in this city Dec. 10 to 12. F. H. Sloan is sec'y.

Onaka, S. D.—H. R. Dufloth's elevator has added to its equipment by the installation of a grain cleaner and conditioner.

Bushnell, S. D.—G. A. Miller, manager of the Bushnell Grain Co., died late in November following an operation at Rochester, Minn. His widow and a four-year-old daughter survive him.

Huron, S. D.—Fred Hartley, manager of the Reese Elevator here, one evening recently was held up and robbed as he closed up his office. After an exchange of shots the police wounded and captured the holdup man as he was fleeing from the scene of the robbery which netted him \$6.67.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Aberdeen, S. D.—It is reported that 35 Equity Union elevators in this state and in North Dakota have subscribed to the capital stock in the Equity Union Sales Co., a co-op. grain elevator corporation, the principal office of which will be in this city. The capital stock has been set at \$100,000. H. C. Cunningham has been elected pres. and A. H. Ensign, sec'y and treas.

TENNESSEE

Newbern, Tenn.—Newbern Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—E. N. Williams, wheat buyer for the Liberty Mills, this city, has been ill for some time at his home in Henderson, Ky., and recently suffered a relapse.

What You
Want
in Grain
Fort
Worth
can give you.

Try any of these Grain and
Cotton Exchange Members:

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Kimbell Milling Co.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic, Export Grains, Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.

Brokerage and Consignments

Tillery Grain Commission Co.

Wheat Consignments Our Specialty

Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

Uhlmann Grain Co.

Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments

Union City, Tenn.—W. M. Waterfield, head of the recently incorporated Waterfield Grain Co., of this city, fortunately escaped serious injury recently when his car skidded on an icy road, went down an embankment and landed in a deep ditch.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Theo. Stivers Milling Co.'s plant burned during the night of Nov. 30; loss, \$125,000; partly insured. The flour mill had a capacity of about 400 barrels and the elevator a capacity of 25,000 bus. Mr. Stivers, pres. and general manager, is quoted as saying that he would continue in the milling business, but would not say whether or not he would rebuild here.

Nashville, Tenn.—The plant of the Tennessee Cereal Co., which has been operating at Birmingham, Ala., will be located either at this point or at Franklin, Tenn., 20 miles from here, according to B. W. Ernst, pres. of the company, which is capitalized at \$250,000. The object of the change is to be in a location more accessible to the raw material. It is planned to produce 600 cases, of 36 packages each, of whole wheat flakes a day. The company's product is marketed principally in countries to the south of the United States and other foreign countries.

TEXAS

Yoakum, Tex.—The Wendt Grain Co.'s warehouse here recently suffered damage by fire.

Dalhart, Tex.—The E. G. Beal Grain Co. has taken over the Dalhart Elvtr. Co.'s plant which was recently overhauled.

Vega, Tex.—The site for a grain elevator here has been bot by C. G. Hilker, of Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Hilker hails from Canada.

Bay City, Tex.—E. E. Wood has installed machinery for the manufacture of mixed feeds. He has been handling commercial feeds in connection with his grain and flour business.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The Taylor Grain Co. is converting its flour mill into a feed mill. A hammer mill and a 10-ton mixer have been installed. Later sweet feeds will be manufactured.

Temple, Tex.—Arthur B. Crouch passed thru San Pedro, Cal., Dec. 7, on his return from Australia to answer charges of forging Bs/L for grain shipments, by which he is said to have illegally obtained \$160,000.

Dallas, Tex.—Announcement has been made by J. Perry Burrus that a grain elevator will be constructed at the plant here that will double its capacity and that it will be completed by the middle of June, 1930. The capacity will be 700,000 bus.

Huntoon, Tex.—I expect to be actively engaged in the grain trade next season, having purchased Mr. Kimmel's interest in the Kimmel-Brown Grain Co. at Huntoon.—A. F. Brown. [Mr. Brown is spending the winter at San Juan, Tex.]

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Some time ago an effort was made to raise insurance rates on hay and hay warehouses, and thru the Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n joined in a fight against this advance; but one of the members recently wrote Sec'y Dorsey that he understood that these rates had been raised approximately 40% by the State Fire Insurance Commission, and Sec'y Dorsey advises any member who is affected by the raise to protest to the commission against such advance.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The following have been recently elected to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n: A. F. Miller Co., Houston; Reaves Milling Co., Anthony, N. M.; Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex.; Lem Smith & Co., Ft. Stockton, Tex.; and Fred G. Smith, Pearsall, Tex. Sec'y H. B. Dorsey wishes to be advised of any desirable dealers who are not members of the ass'n, so that they can be induced to enter the fold. A \$50 cash prize has been offered by the directors of the ass'n to the member securing the largest number of applications for membership which are approved by the directors.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Sperry Flour Co.'s plant here formerly known as the Royal Mill was damaged by fire, on Nov. 23, to the extent of about \$3,500. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from the machinery setting

fire to flour dust. The principal damage was from water and smoke. The plant was closed only a few days for repairs. H. P. Iverson is manager.

Ogden, Utah.—Hans Aabel, who for nine years has been supervisor of grain for the Globe Grain & Milling Co., will leave this city, soon after the first of the year, for Dallas, Tex., where he will be associate warehouse examiner under the economics division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Mr. Aabel organized the first grain inspection department of the Utah-Idaho Grain Exchange in 1917, and had charge of the Ogden Grain Exchange inspection department for about a year, then connected with the Globe Grain & Milling Co.

WISCONSIN

DeForest, Wis.—The DeForest Elvtr. Co. recently installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer.

Clinton, Wis.—A No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer has been installed by the Associated Farmers Co.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Elmer Wise is erecting a grain elevator here and equipping it with a feed mill and feed mixer.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce has determined the rate of interest for December at 7% for advances on Bs/L.

Clintonville, Wis.—Clintonville Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital, 758 non par shares; incorporators: L. Burgess, C. Huhn, R. Schmedlike, F. Schley and C. Binder.

Superior, Wis.—It is reported that the Superior Ass'n of Commerce is taking definite steps to induce the officials of the National Co-op. Grain Corp. to construct grain storage tanks in this city. Four sites are said to have been offered for the elevators.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John K. Russell, pioneer grain dealer and insurance man, died at his home in this city, on Nov. 20, at the age of 85 years. He retired from business 12 years ago, after being associated with an insurance company for a number of years, previous to which time he was associated with "Diamond Joe" Reynolds in the Mississippi packet and grain trade. He had also been an executive in the Angus Smith Elvtr. Co. and connected with the grain elevator business of Bassett-Hunting & Co.

WYOMING

Lusk, Wyo.—The only elevator here is the Lusk Elvtr Co.'s elevator, owned by the Dolphin Jones Grain Co. Building an addition to our elevator depends on the crop next year [referring to a report in the trade press a month ago that the company planned erecting an addition to its elevator].—Lusk Elvtr. Co., C. E. Marvin, mgr.

Decision on Scabby Barley.

[Continued from page 729.]

being fed too expensive barley cannot be allowed to cloud the issue.

London Corn Trade Ass'n's Contract Form Nos. 29-30, used for grains other than wheat, it might be incidentally added in citing export practice, has the following clause inserted therein: "The grain is not warranted free from defect, rendering the same unmerchantable, which would not be apparent on reasonable examination, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding."

To consider that the Department of Agriculture should have reversed its gradings and interpretation after this barley in question had left Chicago; that the sample taken at New York, sent to the department at Washington, to the supervisor at point of origin, to the federal Board of Appeals, and finally to the Sec'y of Agriculture, and held by all to be "sample" grade under the later interpretations, in face of statement that certificates issued were "regular," is but to offer faulty premises; particularly when it is said that Dreyfus & Co. turned tables and took the identical stand as did Bartlett Frazier & Co. in defense against barley purchasers abroad.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Each wagon load may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain, or each patron delivering grain may be given a half or quarter page. Each book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$5.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the work of buyers where a number of loads are received from one farmer in a short time. The book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches, with 33 lines each, and is perforated down the middle; the inside half of the sheet remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is torn out and given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, supplied with nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger paper well bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or partial page to each patron; third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¼, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, each of different color, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5¼x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Record of Purchase and Sale Contracts. A ready reference record of contracts of buying and selling grain, enabling the dealer to ascertain instantly whether he is long or short. Facing pages are given to each kind of grain, eliminating loss of time in totaling columns and locating contracts. The purchases are entered on the left page and the sales on the right. Contains 200 pages, size 8½x14, with 32 lines each. Printed on linen ledger, and well bound in full tan canvas. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery. Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes.

CHADRON, NEB.—The Alfalfa Seed Ass'n has opened an alfalfa seed cleaning and grading plant and warehouse.

CHICAGO, ILL.—K. P. Bemis has resigned as manager of the seed department of Albert Miller & Co., effective Dec. 1.

DeQUEEN, ARK.—Wallace and Hughes Seed & Produce Co. is succeeded by Wallace's Seed & Produce Co., Mr. Hughes having disposed of his interests therein.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL.—W. A. Rice has installed clover and alfalfa seed cleaning equipment in his new plant here. Regardless of the amount of obnoxious weed seeds, he offers to clean seed for customers to a point where it will pass state requirements.

VERMILION, S. D.—We will operate the Thompson-Lewis Co.'s grain elevator along with our seed corn business.—Vermilion Seed Co., L. C. Royhl. [It was reported in the Journal's last number that the Vermilion Seed Co. had leased the Thompson-Lewis elevator.]

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Fire destroyed the top of the concrete elevator at the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. plant late last month. The elevator was filled with grain but damage was minimized by quick response on the part of the fire department. A short circuit is said to have started the blaze.

SIoux CITY, IA.—The Wertz Seed Co. plans a new \$50,000 addition to its plant. The six-story addition measures 90x150 feet. Construction is to commence in the spring. Organization and consolidation of farmers' elevators and similar concerns in the Sioux City trade territory is now being effected by John Sundberg, now affiliated with the Wertz Seed Co. Following completion of organization plans, the seed company will operate as the Wertz Farmers Co-operative. All farm products will be handled.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale fields seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

FLORENCE, ALA.—E. L. Koonce and Clyde Murphy have acquired control of the North Alabama Seed Co. from W. L. Holland and V. H. Pollard. The concern is said to be one of the largest retail seed and feed firms in the northern section of the state.

Louisville Seed Dealers Demand Lower Soy Bean Rates.

Louisville seedsmen were granted a hearing a few weeks ago on their protest against the rate of 56½¢ on soy beans from Maryland, Virginia and Delaware points to Louisville. It is alleged this rate should be 36¢, based on rates from other producing sections moving similar distances.

Existing rates are prejudicial to Maryland, Virginia and Delaware growers as much as 200%, according to the exhibit presented Examiner W. A. Hill of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The seedsmen ask \$5,000 reparations, as well as an adjustment of rates.

The Louisville Seed Co., The Scott Seed Co., John R. Watts & Sons, Chambers Seed Co., The Hall Seed Co., Hardin-Hamilton & Lewman Seed Co., and the Lewis Implement & Seed Co., filed the complaint against the L. & N., B. & O., C. & O., N. & W., and Pennsy roads. W. A. Knight represented them.

A final hearing is scheduled before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington very soon.

Seed Markets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The 1929 crop of millet seed moved from the hands of the growers at about the same rate as the 1928 and 1927 crops. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 40% of the crop had been sold by growers up to Nov. 19. Growers in general were not free sellers. In the important producing districts prices averaged about \$2 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, or about 20¢ higher than a month ago and 25¢ higher than a year ago. The quality of the crop was regarded as fairly good by shippers. About 45% of those who reported indicated it to be good and about 10% regarded it as poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Movement of red and alsike clover seed continued to lag during the two weeks ended November 19. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that up to that date 35% to 40% of the red clover and 50% to 55% of the alsike clover seed had been sold by growers. At a corresponding time last year, 55% of the red clover and 65% of the alsike clover seed had moved. Prices offered to growers for red clover fell off in the majority of districts resulting in an average decline of about 20¢ per 100 pounds. Declines in the prices of alsike clover in some districts were offset by advances in others. Red clover prices were about \$11.85 lower than last year and \$9.40 lower than two years ago. Alsike clover prices were about \$13.15 and \$8.10 per 100 pounds lower, respectively, than one and two years ago.

Badger Seedsmen Hold Annual Election.

The first annual convention and election of officers of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at Milwaukee, Nov. 21. This body was formed in November of last year.

Outside of the election and installation of officers, the time was spent in round-table discussions of problems particularly vital to those operating within the state. A vigorous membership campaign among retail dealers was outlined and placed in operation.

General crop conditions were related in detail by Henry Lunz, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Marketing, emphasis being laid on field seed crops.

New officers are: Pres., Peter Carr, Madison; vice-pres., T. H. Cochrane, Portage; sec'y, Herbert B. Courteen, Milwaukee, re-elected. The directors include Max Teweles, Milwaukee; Kenneth Salzer, La Crosse, and Henry Michels, Fond du Lac.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Lake Shore Seed Co. just completed a 40x200 ft. addition to its properties.

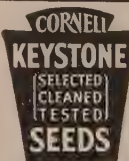
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
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BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
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Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

RICE SEED CLEANERS
Make separations of Buckhorn, Dock, Sorrel, Lambs Quarters, Foxtail, Carrot, Canada Thistle and other noxious weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed.
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BUYERS AND SELLERS
All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728



CORNELL SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY
Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Western Seedsmen's Ass'n Meets in Kansas City.

The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 30th annual winter convention at Kansas City, on Nov. 30. Attendance and interest were most gratifying.

Pres. Max Wilhelmi, Lawrence, Kan., called the first session to order, briefly outlining the purposes and accomplishments of the organization in his usual jovial manner.

Sec'y G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., read the minutes and other reports and notices pertinent to the membership.

Prof. H. D. Hughes, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia., enlarged upon the thought of how vastly important was the need of the further development of research work and how absolutely essential to the constant progress of living; how profitable were the huge sums spent in research on the "talkie," etc., and of the rapid strides made by civilization as a consequence. Agricultural research brings the same profitable returns, he stated, in urging more and better research. To illustrate advantages to agriculture, the case of white versus yellow corn was mentioned, as well as other outstanding examples of constructive results of systematic study.

Prof. Hughes is at present interested in investigating alfalfa bacterial wilt and the breeding of hybrid corn varieties. The former is the most serious crop problem ever presented in the Central West, he claimed. This infection completely killed stands of alfalfa in 3 years' time, indicating the undesirability of cultivating alfalfa, particularly because it spreads the disease in addition to killing the alfalfa. That resistant strains of alfalfa can be bred, he had no doubt, in this connection referring to investigation of Turkestan resistant strains. The relation of susceptibility to hardy and less hardy strains was also delved into at length.

The short-sighted policy of buying undadapted clover seeds at oftentimes comparatively small difference in cost; the value of the determinations of different types of clover seeds for different sections of the country, of the state and of the county; and other observations on red clover inspired listening seedsmen.

George Smith, executive sec'y of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Chicago, greeted the gathering, and delved into some of the features of the approaching program of the organization he represents. All present were cordially invited to attend the meeting, to be held in Chicago on Dec. 18-20.

A number of other impromptu talks were made by the members touching on conditions and outlook. Almost everyone spoke in an optimistic vein.

Luncheon, at which a witty after-dinner speaker humorously helped the diners digest their generous portions of nourishment, was followed by an afternoon of visiting. The evening banquet, given thru the generosity of the J. G. Peppard and the Rudy-Patrick Seed companies, completed the unexcelled meeting.

SEED GRAIN FOR CHINESE famine-stricken farmers recently left the port of New York City, the second shipment within 60 days. The Commission of Foreign Missions furnished 25,000 bushels in this second cargo.

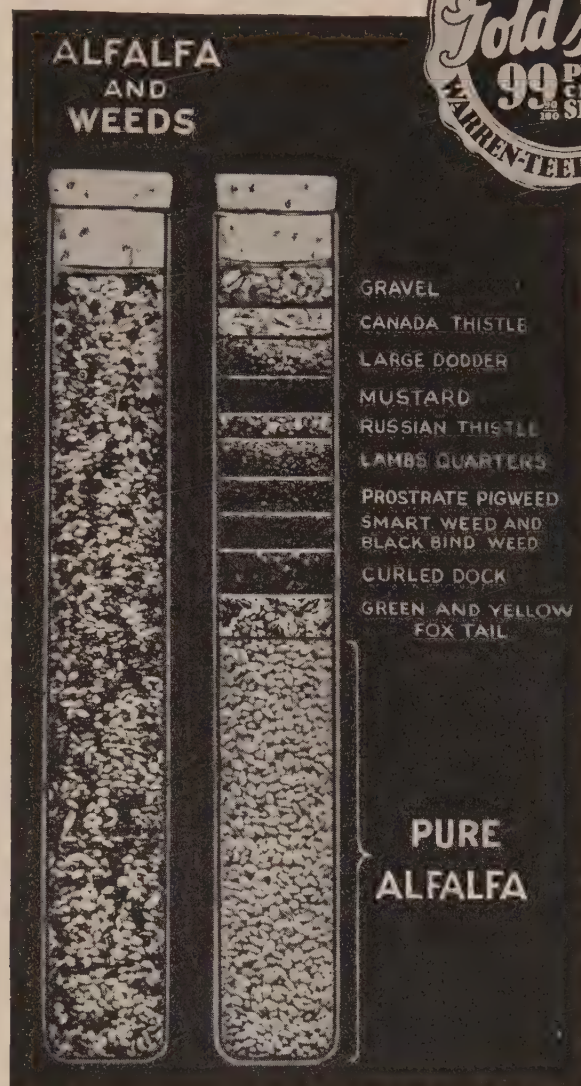
Kansas City Grain Dealers Sponsor Grain Judging Contest.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce sponsored its first grain judging contest, held under the auspices of the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City late in November.

Five three-man teams, representing the state agricultural colleges of Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and North Carolina competed, the Iowans winning the large silver trophy awarded, in addition to individual medals. North Carolina took second honors.

When you offer GOLD SEAL BRAND WARREN PROCESS SEEDS you offer 99 $\frac{90}{100}$ pure crop seeds The Most Highly Dependable to be Had

Below, the Left Vial shows the average field yield, while the Right Vial shows the same contents separated and classified. Warren Process 99 - 90/100 Pure Crop Seed at bottom.



GOLD SEAL
Brand Seeds, perfected by the WARREN PROCESS, are adaptable, dependable and carry the highest germination and purity test possible to obtain.

They are uniformly 99 $\frac{90}{100}$ pure crop. You will attract a larger following, satisfy more customers and reap greater benefits to yourself by offering WARREN PROCESS Gold Seal Seeds.

Write for price list and your copy of the remarkable, full-colored, descriptive book on the WARREN PROCESS, "Beyond Even the Microscope." It will be sent at once without cost or obligation.

Warren Process Seeds also available in DeLuxe and Contender Brands

WARREN-TEED SEED COMPANY

(Subsidiary—John L. Kellogg Seed Co.)

526 West 18th Street

"SEEDTOWN"

CHICAGO

Telephone Canal 5611

Seed Improvement News.

THE MISSOURI STATE SEED CORN SHOW is to be held at Columbia on Jan. 21-22, sponsored by the College of Agriculture.

THE MINNESOTA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N will hold its annual convention at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., in January. "Premier Seed Growers" will be awarded medals of honor at this occasion.

THE COLORADO SEED COUNCIL held its first annual meeting during the Colorado Seed Show, held at Colorado Springs during the latter half of November. Prof. Alvin Kezer of the Colorado Agricultural College was chosen as president.

GRAIN SORGHUM SEED requirements with reference to certification of pure seed, including rules governing the pure seed laws, were discussed by the state seed and plant board, at Amarillo, Tex., on Nov. 25, and a final decision is said to be forthcoming shortly.

FALL SOWN OATS FOR GEORGIA—Experiments including variety, fertilizer and cultural tests with fall-sown oats, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been noted extensively from another source.—R. R. Childs (Ga. Agr. Col. Bul. 355 (1928)).

A WHEAT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM covering a 5-year period is being sponsored by the Kansas State College of Agriculture, located at Manhattan, Kan. A 2-day district wheat school is to be held in Wichita in February, and a district grain grading school in April.

THE TEXAS STATE PURE SEED BOARD held a meeting with farmers interested in raising certified seed at Lubbock, Tex., on Nov. 25. Rules pertaining to raising pure seed in accordance with the state statutes recently enacted were explained in detail. Dr. E. F. Humbert, chairman of the board, and a member of the Texas A. & M. staff, presided.

BEAVER DAM, WIS.—The state hay and grain show was held here in November. Exhibits of several new varieties of smooth bearded barley (named Wisconsin No. 37), Chippewa flint corn (particularly adapted to northern climes), acclimated varieties of soy beans, pedigreed rye, "progress" spring wheat, and several new varieties of oats. The state College of Agriculture had charge of the show.

THE WORLD SEED GRAIN EXHIBITION plans are progressing satisfactorily, it is reported. The show will be held in Regina, Sask., on July 25 to Aug. 6, 1932. Total purses of \$201,500 have been announced of which sum \$15,000 will go to the hard spring wheat class with \$2,500 for first place within this division. Com'ites were appointed and the program outlined at a meeting in Toronto, Ont., during the last week in November.

A CORN-BORER RESISTING STRAIN has been successfully developed by A. R. Marston, superintendent of the Michigan corn borer experiment station at Monroe, Mich. "Maize Amargo," a South American strain, has been crossed with "Duncan Golden Glow" and "Red Cob Ensilage" strains, and then in-bred. A new type of machine for controlling the borer was lately introduced and demonstrated on the U. S. D. A. farm at Toledo, O.

WISCONSIN FARMERS SELLING SEED for seeding purposes must label same as to purity and germination tests identically as must the seedsmen. A notice was recently sent broadside to the farmers of this state calling attention to the requirements of the law with reference to auction sales of timothy, clover and small grain seeds. The law requires agricultural seeds must be labeled as to kind, name of seller, percentage of pure seed, percentage that will grow, and the percentage of noxious weed seeds. A penalty is provided for those selling seed with more than 3,000 noxious weed seeds, same not being salable within the states. The state seed laboratory tests seeds for 25c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Seed Loan Office of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture expended \$5,616,992 during the fiscal year 1929.

THE ALFALFA WEEVIL continues slowly to spread toward the Mississippi Basin and is now firmly established in western Nebraska. It seems inevitable that this pest will eventually make its way into all the principal alfalfa-growing regions of the West.

RED CLOVER SEED YIELDED 1.4 bus. per acre this year in Illinois, according to the official state crop report. This was an increase over the 1.1 bushels last year. State timothy yield was 4.3 bus. against 3.5 last year. Timothy seed acreage was only slightly larger than a year ago, but red clover seed acreage doubled in 1929.

TENNESSEE has a 30,000 bushel crop of clover seed this year, states J. C. McAmis, of the U. of T. "This will go a long way in meeting demands of farmers of the state for home grown seed, for which there is a consistent call. Both state and agricultural officials are co-operating in distributing the unusually large crop. The seed is being re-cleaned and tested by the state department, and will be distributed thruout the state by local dealers."

SEED INSPECTION—The results of the first inspection under the provisions of the seed law effective November 1, 1927, are noted briefly, the methods of testing seed are outlined and comment is made on the field trials of alfalfa, clover and vegetable seeds for trueness to type. From November 1, 1927, to October 1, 1928, 240 official samples were tested. The text of the law is included. P. H. Smith, E. F. Hopkins, O. W. Kelly, and C. L. Beane, Massachusetts Sta. Control Ser. Bul. 47 (1929).

THE SEED WHEAT KING hails from Canada this year, Jos. H. B. Smith being chosen at the International Grain & Hay Show, held at Chicago the past two weeks. His hard red spring wheat sample weighed 66.3 lbs. per bushel. E. Edson Smith of Corvallis, Mont., held the wheat crown of the continent for the last two years. The oats raising championship was awarded to C. I. Gustafson of Victor, Mont., for his sample of "Victory" oats. He also won last year. The barley, rye, alfalfa and timothy prizes also went to natives of Montana.

Farm Seed Ass'n to Hold Trade Practice Conference.

The Farm Seed Ass'n of North America will hold its mid-winter meeting at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 18-20. An especial effort is being made by the capable executive sec'y, George Smith, to obtain Mr. Howard of the Farm Board to appear on the program to speak on the policies the Board will pursue and how seedsmen will be affected thereby.

The Board of Directors will meet on the morning of the 18th, followed by the customary mid-winter executive business meeting in the afternoon, both closed sessions limited to the membership.

Thursday's meetings are open to everyone in the industry, and a warm welcome is extended non-members particularly. A discussion will take place in the afternoon on trade practices with a view to making possible the elimination of unfair and unsound business practices. Also, rules to be discussed the following day with Hon. Charles H. March, member of the Federal Trade Commission, will be taken up at length.

Eliminating "affidavit Grimm seed" is one of the more pertinent subjects to be brought under control at this convention. This topic is particularly timely after the recent resolutions of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n unanimously outlawed this grade.

The Trade Practice Conference will hear the verdict of the representative of the Federal Trade Commission on the morning of the last day of the convention. The few existing un-

scrupulous seedsmen remaining in the industry will literally "be taken for a last ride" at this session.

International Crop Improvement Ass'n Bans Affidavit Grimm Seed.

The International Crop Improvement Ass'n held its annual convention at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 4-6, during the International Livestock and Grain Exhibition week, commencing with a banquet on the evening of the first day.

Pres. H. C. Rather presided and delivered his annual address covering the accomplishments of that body the past year, as well as its program for the ensuing twelve months.

L. W. Kephart, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., also spoke on "Crop Improvement by Plant Importation." This speaker recently spent a good deal of time in Africa searching for promising plants of possible economic value for the U. S. He illustrated his address with interesting scenes, and related many fascinating experiences.

The business session was productive of the usual routine of reports, followed by addresses on these topics: "Nomenclature and Standards," by J. C. Hackleman; "Out of State Certification," by B. P. Jones; "Legislation," by H. C. Rather; "The Status and Possibilities of Hybrid Corn," by James A. Holbert; "Plans for the Certification of Hybrid Corn," by J. L. Robinson; "A Report of Further Studies of State and Provincial Seed Improvement Work," by O. S. Fisher; "The Problem of Affidavit Alfalfa Seed," by Waldo Kidder, and "College Crops Judging Contests and the International Crop Improvement Ass'n," by A. C. Arny.

The program on Dec. 6 was devoted to a conference of extension agronomists and others interested in the 4-H Crop Clubs. This part of the meeting was presided over by Ida Trotter, of the University of Missouri.

Of particular interest to seedsmen was the unanimous action taken by these agronomists, producers, and other agricultural representatives, to absolutely and for all time eliminate "Affidavit Grimm Seed." Hereafter there is to be no such thing as the "Affidavit" class as heretofore applied, promiscuously and recklessly, by the few existing unscrupulous seedsmen.

It is the plan of this body to have state departments certify Grimm seed.

Seed Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, were:

FLAX SEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Chicago, bus...	52,000	417,000	.....	.....
Duluth, bus...	640,037	1,407,921	1,161,680	2,470,929
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur, bus...	283,838	786,500	317,730	884,984
Milwaukee, bus...	12,870	149,480	.....	1,430
Minneapolis, bus...	623,520	1,278,080	279,330	676,500
Superior, bus...	271,603	558,638	608,924	815,897
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs...	2,121,000	2,751,000	972,000	604,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	147,280	2,622,737	163,855	454,629
New York, bags	.....	552	8,244	2,322
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth, bus...	.....	12,000	.....	1,000
Kans. City, bus...	1,150	.....	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs...	1,915,000	956,000	730,000	393,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	122,400	217,600	33,180	58,210
KAFFIR				
Galveston, bus...	.....	.....	.....	222,857
Houston, bus...	.....	.....	.....	12,857
Hutchinson, bus...	228,800	213,200	.....	34,000
Kans. City, bus...	293,700	448,800	230,000	314,000
†St. Joseph, bus...	.....	1,500	.....	.....
*St. Louis, bus...	100,000	81,000	57,600	31,200
*Wichita, bus...	13,000	.....	.....	1,200

*Kaffir and milo. †Milo.

GRAIN SORGHUM			
Cincinnati, bus...	2,800	2,800	.....
Ft. Worth, bus...	.....	721,000	196,000
New Orleans, bus...	5,600	1,400	.....

Zero Weather and the Office Stove.

Temperatures as low as 32 degrees below zero are being reported in North Dakota and the entire country has already had its share of cold weather. The office stove is a mighty handy thing to have around and for the next few months will be an important factor toward providing some comfort to the elevator operator and his customers.

But comfort giving as the stove can be under the right conditions, it and its chimney and connections may prove criminals of the worst sort if the installation is not correctly made and properly cared for. So many recent elevator fires have been credited to the heating plant it seems in order to issue a few suggestions, with a view to eliminating fires caused by heating equipment. Stoves and chimneys as a cause of fires stand well up toward the head of the list of known causes. The exercise of a little care on the part of elevator owners will go a long way toward reducing the number of fires caused by heating equipment.

If you have not already done so, look your chimney over carefully. If you find cracks in it or places where mortar has fallen out have it repaired immediately. Keep in mind that the safest type of chimney is that which is built up from the ground or basement floor. Brackets or shelf type chimneys are hazardous.

Be certain the pipes connecting the stove with the chimney are in good condition, not rusted out and full of holes or loosely joined. Also that these pipes are well away from wooden walls or ceilings and are supported properly by metal wire or other incombustible supports. If the pipe does run a little close to wood protect the wood by sheets of heavy asbestos board. The pipe should fit firmly and tightly into the chimney without leaving any openings at the point of connection through which sparks might issue.

Cracks in the pot or bowl of a stove are

dangerous. If the stove is not thoroughly sound replace it or make repairs which will eliminate the danger of hot coals or sparks dropping out and igniting the floor or surrounding woodwork.

Protection under and around the stove is very important. A sheet of zinc or iron should be provided under the stove, extending outwards a distance of two feet from the sides and rear and three feet from the front of the stove. Keep the stove at least three feet from walls even though the walls be protected. Protect the walls by means of sheet metal, supporting the metal in such a way that there will be an air space between the wall and the metal.

In regard to the operation of stoves we are reminded of a practice which seems to be in vogue with some elevator operators, namely that of filling the stove up with coal, opening up the drafts and letting the fire roar, then leaving the stove unattended while he goes to breakfast, dinner, over town, or even out into the elevator proper to wait on customers. Often he returns to the office to find it in flames which in unprotected towns means destruction of both office and elevator. Overheated stoves

is a common cause of destructive fires. Avoid them by firing the stove carefully and checking the drafts when leaving the office. When leaving at night make sure the stove is checked and not left with a roaring fire in it. Do not store paper, or other easily ignitable material near your stove. Do not hang clothing, sacks, or similar goods so near stoves that there is a possibility of them being set afire.

In connection with the question of safety of heating equipment we feel that a slogan we once read fits the case exactly. Fire can be either a good friend or a bad enemy, depending on whether we control it or it controls us. The slogan we referred to says it better: FIRE, THE SERVANT, NOT THE MASTER!—C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Insurance Notes.

SELF INSURERS—under the California workmen's compensation law are now required to file a minimum bond of \$30,000 or deposit securities of that amount before self-insurance applications will be approved, it was announced Dec. 2. The former minimum of \$20,000 has proved inadequate.

WHEN insuring a building the owner who does not include the value of the foundation effects a saving in the cost of insurance, under the decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Eldracher, just upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The total loss and the insurance was \$70,000, but the underwriters could not claim under the 100 per cent coinsurance clause that insured could not recover the entire loss, because the building, including the foundation, was valued at \$100,000. The court held that there could be a total loss of a building without destroying the foundation.

Durango, Mexico, has prohibited the exportation of beans and corn from the state.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

THRESHER'S LIEN MUST BE FILED.—Where party who claimed lien for heading and threshing grain had filed no claim of lien as prescribed by C. S. §§ 7372, 7373, such party had no lien, and hence could not hold the grain as against an execution purchaser.—*Price v. Bray. Supreme Court of Idaho.* 281 Pac. 470.

INSURANCE.—In action on fire insurance policy covering lumber in lumber yard, in which defense was that clear space warranty in policy was violated, evidence held to sustain jury's finding that insurance agency knew every essential fact concerning property, including installation of planing mill near lumber yard, and intended to cover the risk, and that additional rate was to be charged.—*Harper v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. Supreme Court of Washington.* 280 Pac. 743.

MORTGAGOR OF LANDS ENTITLED TO CROPS.—Where crop matured on July 15 and deed was executed on July 27, mortgagor was entitled to crops subject to lien for interest on purchase price and for taxes paid with interest, under Rem. Comp. Stat. § 602, providing that judgment debtor shall be entitled to retain possession during period of redemption and purchaser shall have lien on crops raised or harvested during such period, as crop matured during period of redemption, since "raised" is used in statute in sense of matured, while "harvested" is used in sense of severed.—*McNulty v. Dean. Supreme Court of Washington.* 281 Pac. 9.

TRUSTEE LIABLE LOANING FUNDS FOR SPECULATION.—Executor and trustee loaning money belonging to estate to purchase grain and wheat options on Board of Trade, held to have violated duties as executor and trustee, since taking "a flier" on Board of Trade with trust funds for ballast was clearly violation of duties of trustee. Loan by executor and trustee of money belonging to estate to corporation of which executor was secretary held conversion of trust funds, for which all who knowingly participated in transaction were liable.—*First Nat. Bank of Watertown v. Selmser Fuel & Grain Co. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 227 N. W. 62.

RATE ORDER DISCRIMINATORY.—Under Const. 1890, § 186, and Hemingway's Code 1927, § 9210, Code 1906, § 4842, Railroad Commission could not, by its order, in absence of special circumstances, require railroad to continue to apply a rate between certain points much lower than that declared to be just and reasonable and prescribed by commission for similar hauls of same material in other places and on other railroads, and enforcement of rate could be enjoined.—*Mississippi R. R. Commission v. Mobile & O. R. Co. Supreme Court of Mississippi.* 123 South. 876.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.—Mutual insurance company did not waive right to suspend policy for nonpayment of assessment by reason of counterclaim to recover assessments which had apparently been earned before policy was suspended, particularly in view of fact that provision for suspension until all dues were paid recognized right of insured to pay dues thereafter and restore policy. Code 1924, § 8959, forbidding forfeiture or suspension of insurance policy for nonpayment of premium or assessment unless within 30 days prior to maturity thereof notice was served that it was due or to become due, held inapplicable as to assessment by mutual insurance association organized and doing business under Code Supp. 1913, §§

1759a-1759c, Code 1924, §§ 9029, 9068.—*Hart v. Farmers Mutual. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 226 N. W. 777.

Diversion After Inspection Constitutes Acceptance.

Burns Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., plaintiff, v. Lieber Grain Co., Ft. Morgan, Colo., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of T. B. King, J. T. Buchanan and O. F. Bast.

This controversy arose over a transaction on two 80 capacity cars of No. 2 barley sold by the Burns Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., to the Lieber Grain Co., Fort Morgan, Colo., at \$1.05 cwt. basis Q. Colorado 1½c discount, 45 pound barley, 3c discount 44 pound barley, 4c discount 43 pound barley on Denver, terms, against which was applied KCS, 16500 and Q 118657. Car KCS, 16500 graded No. 3 barley 44 pound and was applied at 3c a bushel discount, and car Q, 118657 graded No. 4 barley 41 pounds and the buyer rendered account purchase assessing the seller 10c a bushel discount, stating there was a verbal agreement that nothing under 43 pound barley would be applied and that 10c a bushel was the discount assessed on this particular car upon its arrival at Seattle.

The confirmation of sale and purchase on this particular transaction agree as to price and terms, but the confirmation of the seller is indefinite as to whether the basis of discount for lower grades is per cwt. or per bushel. However, the confirmation of the buyer is definite and as that confirmation was apparently accepted by the seller without protest or objection, the basis of discount should be understood to be per bushel and not per cwt. as claimed by the plaintiff.

The barley was inspected at Denver and the buyer must have known Denver grades, otherwise he would not have known, as he acknowledges, that it was not fit for malting, and the com'te finds the Denver grades on both cars should govern the settlement. The buyer claims that the seller promised to ship nothing poorer than 43 pound barley. However, there is no such stipulation in the contract of either party. The buyer should have rejected the barley if there was such an agreement, upon its inspection at Denver, or have negotiated an agreement as to basis of discount with the seller before diverting it. The com'te finds that his diversion of the car after inspection at Denver constitutes acceptance of the shipment on contract, leaving only the matter of discounts to be determined. There was no reference in the purchase or sale as to Seattle scale. The com'te finds that the scale discount as assessed in the Seattle market has nothing to do with this transaction, or with the fixing of a discount in this particular case, and as the discount for each 1 pound under 44 was 1c a bushel, the com'te finds an additional 1c a bushel or 5c a bushel discount for 4 barley 42 pound should be considered fair to both parties.

Therefore, the com'te finds the account purchase covering car KCS 16500 in accordance with the terms of purchase and sale and a satisfactory settlement.

We find that the defendant owes the plaintiff \$83.75 on car C.B.Q. 118657, being one-half of the discount charged the defendant or that part in excess of 5c a bushel which seems to be the correct discount under the contract and the conditions.

The com'te also finds that a division of the cost would be fair under the conditions as neither party seemed to be able to formulate a correct solution, and therefore, direct that the plaintiff and the defendant divide the cost of this arbitration.

Grade at Destination Not Guaranteed.

Embry E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., plaintiff, v. Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Manning, Jno. S. Green, C. D. Sturtevant, Geo. E. Booth and Mark Steele.

This dispute involves two contracts of 15,000 bus. each, Texas snapped ear corn sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, the first on July 14, 1927, at 97 cents a bushel of 75 pounds delivered Memphis, Tenn., and the second on July 20, 1927, at 95 cents a bushel of 75 pounds.

On July 13, 1927, the defendant, Clement, wired the plaintiff, Anderson, as follows (translated):

"Offer No. 3 mixed corn \$1.05 No. 3 95% white \$1.11 Texas official weights and grades 72 lb. sound dry average Texas ear corn with some live weevil and some weevil damage, however shelling here and grading uniformly No. 2 corn with occasional No. 3 mixed corn 94 delivered. This leaves us only small margin which would not justify guaranteeing Memphis weights and grades but no risk in the Texas ear corn all dry and shelling 56 pounds to 76 to 77 pounds in the car can probably furnish group one group three origin."

On July 14 a day letter was filed as follows: "To Clement Grain Co., Waco, Texas.—Confirming phone conversation purchase 15,000 snap corn 97 per 75 pounds delivered Memphis shipment within ten days weights guaranteed within one per cent of Memphis official weights corn to be described in your wire, and to originate in Texas group one or group three and to be routed as follows: * * *"

(Signed) Embry E. Anderson.

In confirming this trade the plaintiff described the commodity as "good, sound, heavy snap corn." The defendant confirmed "good, average, Texas ear corn with shuck on, some live weevil and some weevil damage."

The second contract, concluded on July 20, is also for 15,000 bus. at 95 cents a bushel of 75 lbs. and direct reference is made in the negotiations to the telegrams quoted above, and the descriptions used in each confirmation are identical with those quoted in the first contract. All confirmations agree as to a guaranty of the weights at Memphis within 1%. The second contract was entered into before the arrival of any of the shipments at Memphis on the first contract.

In due course of time the shipments on the first contract began arriving at Memphis, the first car proving satisfactory to the plaintiff, but objection was made to the quality of succeeding cars. Demand drafts had been paid by the plaintiff, however, on ten cars which he proceeded to unload and shell. Official inspection at Memphis, after shelling, showed the corn grading as low as No. 6 weevily and damaged, and the plaintiff contended that the shelled outturn fell considerably below the experience of the defendant on his shellings at Waco as per representations in his wire of July 13 quoted above. As the parties could not agree on an adjustment of their differences the plaintiff refused to handle the additional nine cars that had already been shipped on the first contract or to accept additional shipments on either contract unless guaranteed to be in accordance with the first car unloaded and with his interpretation of his contract.

The plaintiff made up accounting on the ten cars handled and claims a deficiency in shelling and in grade on the shelled corn for a total of \$424.60. In addition he claims a loss of \$777.34 incurred in closing out his hedges on the full 30,000 bushels of corn involved in the two contracts. These two items make up his total claim of \$1,201.94.

The defendant proceeded to dispose of the nine cars of ear corn that had been shipped and rejected on the first contract and reports a net loss on the nine cars of \$1,068.46, for which he makes a counter claim. The defendant also claims that after taking into consideration the 19 cars of snap corn actually shipped to Memphis on the first contract a balance of 3,904 bushels was left which he sold to the Hughston Grain Co., Plano, Tex., at 67 cents a bushel of 72 pounds f. o. b. Texas group one and group three points, entailing a loss of 3.59 cents a bushel, or \$140.15. He also claims a loss of 1.59 cents a bushel incurred, in making disposition of the 15,000 bus. on the second contract, or \$238.50, but does not show actual disposition of the corn nor that any specific loss was entailed. The three items make up his counter claim of \$1,447.11.

The com'te, in arriving at its conclusions in this case, is compelled to give consideration to the fact that snap corn is a commodity without any established standards by which a definite grade may be determined. Descriptions are necessarily approximate only, and the defendant by expressly withholding a guaranty as to grade at destination, practically left the plaintiff without recourse as to quality, including weevil damage and shelled outturn. The statement of the defendant, showing his shelling experience with similar corn at Waco, cannot be construed as a warranty that the plaintiff would be able to obtain the same results as he explicitly stated

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Auditor, Champaign, Illinois

that he would make no such guaranties at Memphis. Copies of purchase contracts of this corn contain specifications in line with his offer to the plaintiff, and the shipments as made originate at several points in central Texas territory, justifying the description "average Texas ear corn."

It is, therefore, the opinion of this com'te that the confirmation of the defendant was in practical accord with his offer of July 13, 1927, as evidenced by his telegram of that date, and with the trade as consummated, and the claim of the plaintiff is allowed only to the extent of \$46.32 due him under a proper accounting of the ten cars shipped by him and as detailed in the decision of Arbitration Com'te No. 5.

On the counter claim of the defendant for loss in the resale of the nine cars shipped to Memphis and refused, amounting to \$1,068.46, the figures and documents submitted are not sufficient to properly prove this loss in full, the only evidence submitted being copies of the original invoices against the shipments as made against which are credited the cash receipts presumably from the sale of the corn after shelling. No statements of expense involved, destination weights, or other charges necessarily involved in a proper statement of this kind, is submitted. Enough information is available to us, however, to know that a substantial loss to the defendant was incurred in the forced resale of these nine cars, and we are therefore fixing this loss at an arbitrary figure of one-half the amount of the claim, or \$534.23, and we allow his claim on this item for that amount.

On the defendant's item of \$140.15 in counter claim for loss in resale of the unfilled portion of the first contract, 3,904 bushels, at 67 cents per 72 lbs. f. o. b. Texas points, we find that the unfilled or unshipped portion of this contract amounts to 3,370 bushels, and that the resale price is equivalent to 94½ cents Memphis per 75 pounds, the net loss being 2½ cents per bushel, or \$84.25, to which amount we reduce this item on his counter claim.

On the third item in the counter claim, \$238.50, for loss in closing out or disposing of the 15,000 bushels of corn in the second contract, the evidence submitted in our opinion does not prove any loss conclusively and this item is therefore not allowed.

The plaintiff, Embury E. Anderson, is hereby ordered to pay to the defendant, Clement Grain Co., \$534.23, on the first item of the counter claim, also \$84.25 on the second item, or a total of \$618.48, less \$46.32 allowed him on his original claim, a net amount of \$572.16, and the

costs of arbitration and appeal are assessed against the plaintiff. The claim of the plaintiff for loss in his hedges on this corn is not allowed, as under this decision it has no bearing on the contracts in any manner.

Grain Carriers

SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN DEALERS held a conference in St. Louis with railroad officials recently relative to grain rates in their section.

REGINA AND CHURCHILL will be linked by the Hudson Bay Ry. before the completion of harbor facilities at the latter point. The distance from Regina to tidewater will then be about 800 miles.

LOWER RATES ON WHEAT than are applicable on flour may be established by the Interstate Commerce Commission because of the Hoch-Smith resolution, according to Thad Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo.

A DECISION ON DOCKET 17000 is expected shortly after the first of the year, to become effective as near the end of the present season as possible, states Thad Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo., reporting for the Traffic Com'te before the Southwestern Millers League.

REGIONAL SHIPPERS ADVISORY BOARD meetings are scheduled for Dec. 10 at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Dec. 12 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo.; Dec. 13 at Portland, Ore.; Dec. 18 at Cleveland, O.; Jan. 9 at Chicago; Jan. 14 at Cincinnati, O.; and Jan. 17 at New York City. Meetings were just held at San Francisco and New Orleans on Dec. 6.

FREIGHT CLAIMS paid by the railroads during the first six months in 1929 growing out of loss and damage to freight shipments were the lowest for the corresponding period in recent years. Total claims paid during the first half of the year totaled \$18,504,038, compared with \$18,834,987 for the first six months of 1928 and \$19,820,223 for the same period of 1927.

REFUNDS OF CHARGES COLLECTED on shipments of wheat and flour moving on the emergency export rates to Gulf ports is a subject to be taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission by some of the carriers of the Southwest. Tariffs usually carry absorption privileges at Gulf ports, the railroads customarily absorbing these terminal charges, according to Charles J. Kucera, sec'y of the Southwestern Millers League.

C. B. & Q. R. CO.'S supplement No. 10 to tariff G. F. O. No. 1346-L, effective Dec. 15, changes rate on grain and articles taking wheat or corn rates between Alton, East Alton or East St. Louis, Ill. and Peoria, Ill. A rate of 13 cents is provided to Alton, East Alton or East St. Louis, Ill., and a rate of 11½ cents from Alton, East Alton or East St. Louis, Ill. This case is given Investigation No. 4961 before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

GRAIN accepted for shipment by a railroad with milling in transit privilege must be transported to destination at the grain rate was the decision Nov. 15 by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in favor of the Diamond Mills Co. and against the Great Western. The wheat was milled at Morristown, Minn., and the flour shipped east via East Joliet, Ill. The flour rate from Minneapolis was 15c and the wheat rate 11c per hundred. The difference of 4c was awarded as reparation.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Pennsylvania tariff effective Dec. 15 will broaden the scope of the storage-in-transit arrangement on grain in Baltimore elevators to include grain originating at all stations on the Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Sunbury and Williamsport divisions, stored at Baltimore and reforwarded to points south of Baltimore, including Virginia cities and the Carolina territory, at a transit charge of ½c cwt. This now permits all grain originating at

all points on the Pennsy. Rd. east of Pittsburgh (New York and New Jersey divisions excepted), to be stored at Baltimore and transited to points south.

EMERGENCY EXPORT GRAIN RATES were a failure, stated General T. Q. Ashburn, competitive world market conditions rather than transportation charges fixing the movement of grain and flour in export. An effort was made by President Hoover during the summer to stimulate the export movement of the mentioned commodities by reducing the rates to the Gulf and the Atlantic seaboard.

SURPLUS BOX CARS on Class 1 railroads on Nov. 15, totaled 123,336, an increase over the 80,817 surplus of the previous year. On Nov. 8, the surplus reported was 97,494, an increase over the 64,523 of the same week of 1928. Box cars awaiting repairs totaled 58,266 on Nov. 1, or 5.6% of the total number on the line of class 1 roads. Locomotives in need of repair totaled 7,631, or 13.4% of the total number on the lines of Class 1 roads.

CARS loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 23 totaled 39,760, a reduction of 15,017 cars under the corresponding week last year and 2,995 cars under the same period in 1927. In the western district alone, grain and grain products loadings amounted to 27,245 cars, a reduction of 8,488 cars under the same week in 1928. Loadings the previous five weeks were: 35,874 for Nov. 16; 39,307 for Nov. 9; 38,336 for Nov. 2; 42,998 for Oct. 26, and 46,354 for Oct. 19.

THE SOUTHWESTERN Freight Bureau have approved the rule refusing to accept tonnage on out-shipments on transit grain and grain products for deficiency in weight under the minimum weight, and I presume they have put same into their tariff; hence the grain shipper is again taxed for the deficiency in the car. Notwithstanding the urgent requests of the Galveston dealers and the grain interests of the state, the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to extend the time for expiration of the special export rate to Gulf ports, hence the regular rates apply on grain for export.—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE MINNESOTA R. R. & WHSE. COMMISSION and the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n successfully appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend to March 30 the time limit in which wheat may be moved out of storage under proportional rates, the pleas being made on the ground that storage congestion at the Twin Cities renders such action imperative. Extension of this time limit for holding wheat under the milling-in-transit privilege was granted by Northwest railways only, on Dec. 4. The time limit was extended by four months (instead of 12 months requested) making it possible to hold wheat under the privilege for 28 months instead of two years without change in the through freight rate. Such action of the carriers and the I. C. C. is allowed by favorable consideration of Boyd's 6th Sec. Appl. No. 3601, covering the 2-year emergency rule.

CUMULATIVE LOADINGS OF CARS of grain and grain products during the first 46 weeks of 1929 are surpassed only by the year 1928, and are as follows: 2,156,325 in 1929; 2,215,868 in 1928; 2,115,875 in 1927; 2,111,118 in 1926; and 1,998,077 in 1925. Until the week ending Sept. 28, loadings of grain and grain products during 1929 surpassed all other years, then, gradually, the movement dropped off, until now the weekly loadings are lower than any year during the past five, 1927 excepted.

THE INLAND WATERWAYS CORP. IS A FINANCIAL SUCCESS, states the annual report of the late James W. Good, sec'y of war. This is the government agency operating the barge lines on the rivers. The 1,881,301 tons of freight handled during the year ending June 30, 1929, earned a net income of \$441,651.

[Concluded on page 752.]

GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.**

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Patents Granted

1,734,261. Grain Separator. Geo. A. Larson, Minneapolis, assignor to W. D. Dale, Minneapolis, Minn. A separating drum having its inner surface formed with pickets having spillways downwardly directed therefrom and merging thereto, and means to direct a blast of air upwardly thru the spillways into the pockets.

1,734,646. Art of Disinfecting Seeds. Walter P. Raleigh, Ames, Ia., and Cromwell B. Dickey, Milwaukee, Wis., assignors to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The disinfectant consists of yellow oxide of mercury forming 8 to 10 per cent of a finely powdered mixture, the remainder being an inert carrier, for corn and like seeds.

1,737,818. Grain Cleaning Mechanism. Albert B. Welty, Chicago, Ill., assignor to International Harvester Co. In a grain cleaner, the combination of a cleaning shoe, a pan for directing grain to the shoe, said pan comprising two sections flexibly joined along their inner adjacent marginal edges, and means for warping said pan up or down to vary the distribution of grain to the shoe.

1,737,260. Scalper and Aspirator. Haakon Mjolsness, Minneapolis, Minn. A grain scalper and aspirator including, a scalping member for larger foreign matter, means for whirling the grain in space from said scalping means, and means for passing air over the grain as it whirls and falls to the bottom of said scalper to thoroughly aspirate it, removing the dust and small foreign matter therefrom.

1,735,550. Seed Huller. Robert Stanley, DeWitt, Ia. In a huller, a substantially cylindrical casing having a substantially tangentially arranged discharging spout connected to the periphery thereof, an inlet to admit seeds or grains approximately centrally of an end of the casing, a pair of oppositely rotating supporting members in the casing having seed engaging members thereon to catch and throw the seeds outwardly, the seed engaging members of one supporting member being arranged radially outwardly from those on the other member.

1,737,183. Attrition Mill. Edward M. Brennan and Allan P. Daniel, Springfield, O., assignors to the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. An element capable of axial movement, an axially-movable non-rotatable member connected therewith, a normally immovable member, said members having threads of different pitch, and a rotatable member interposed between the non-rotatable and normally immovable members and provided with internal and external threads for engaging the threads of the non-rotatable and normally immovable members.

1,734,686. Bin Gate. Caleb Addison McCollum, deceased, Clairton, Pa., by Florence Woods McCollum, executrix, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James McIntosh, Pittsburgh, Pa. The combination with a material delivering hopper of a gate for closing the lower delivery end of the hopper, and a vehicle for receiving the material delivered from the hopper, the gate comprising a body portion, a horizontally reciprocating gate member, a movable side member on the body adapted to move outwardly if any material is caught between the end of the reciprocating gate member and gate body when the gate member is being closed, and a power operated unit carried by the vehicle for opening and closing gate member.

1,734,456. Recording Weighing Scales Switch. Albert Karlsson Ygger, New York, N. Y. A recording weighing scale comprising a graduated dial, an oscillatable shaft, a hand carried by the shaft for co-operation with the graduations of the dial, the hand being pivoted to the shaft so as to be adapted to swing in a plane at right angles to the face of the dial, electrical contacts on the dial corresponding with the graduations thereof, a plurality of fingers on the hand in alignment with the contacts and being adapted to move over the same, a contact fixed to the shaft and insulated therefrom but electrically connected with the fingers, and a shiftable circuit closer for co-operation with the contact on said shaft for causing contacts to be made between the fingers and the contacts on the dial before it makes an electric contact with the contact on the shaft.

1,737,823. Conveyor Chain. Alex. T. Bodle, Mishawaka, Ind., assignor to Dodge Mfg. Co. A conveyor chain comprising pivotally connected link bars and embodying pivot pins, locking pins for the pivot pins, and bushings in which the pivot pins are rotatably fitted, the bushings being non-rotatably mounted in ends of link bars connected by the pivot pins to ends of adjacent link bars, and locking pins inserted thru the pivot pins and fastened in such manner as to hold the pivot pins in non-rotatable relation to the last mentioned link bars, so that the links can move relative to one another only in unison with the pins and bushings.

1,736,517. Conveying Apparatus. Geo. R. Baker, London, Eng., assignor to Baker Perkins Co., New York, N. Y. The combination of an endless conveyor, means for supporting the same so disposed as to divide the run of the conveyor into two sections, the conveyor where it passes from each section to the other forming a bight of variable length, a floating carriage carrying the said bights, and means for giving independent drive to the two conveyor sections, whereby temporary variation in speed may occur between the two conveyor sections within the capacity of said bight to take up or release the surplus or deficiency respectively of conveyor run between the sections produced by such speed difference.

1,735,973. Scale Construction. Luke W., Wesley A. and Glenn H. Northfield, Minneapolis, Minn. A scale construction having in combination, parts constituting respectively a frame surrounding a pit, a movable platform at the top of said pit adapted to support the load being weighed having an edge spaced from said frame forming a crack, means upstanding from the edge of one of said parts, and means projecting from the edge of the other of said parts for overhanging said first mentioned means, and spaced above the same whereby movement of the platform is permitted and material is prevented from entering the space between the platform and frame.

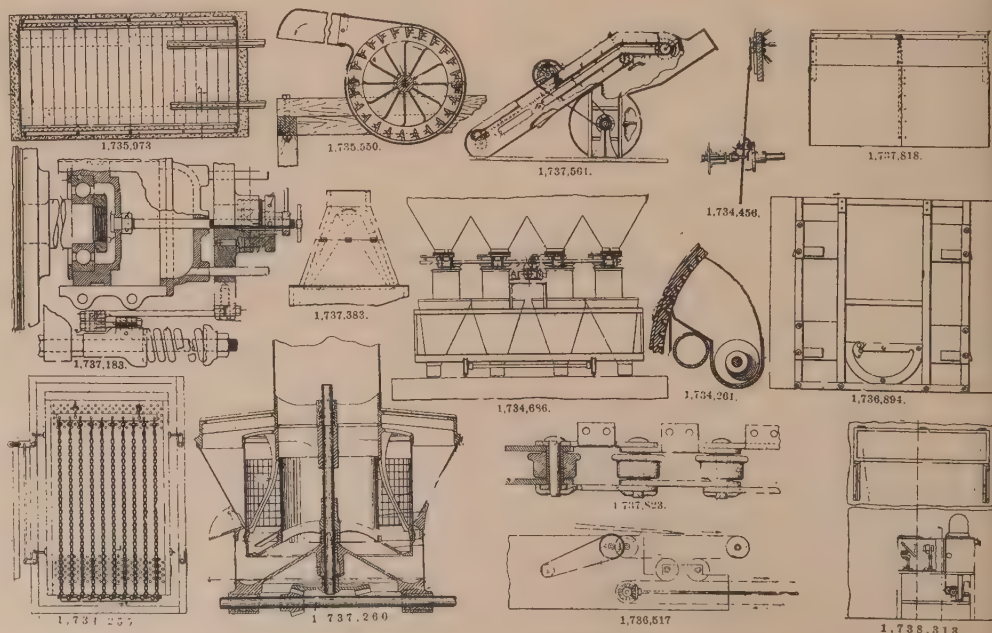
1,737,383. Screening Apparatus. Franklin P. Nickerson, Cleveland, O., assignor to the W. S. Tyler Co., Cleveland, O. For use with a machine having a wide intake hopper and a feed bin having a relatively small discharge mouth, means for causing the narrow stream of flowable material discharged from said mouth to be fanned out to a width substantially equal to the width of said intake hopper, and for depositing substantially uniform amounts of such material across the entire width of the machine, the means comprising a hollow casing adapted to receive such material from the discharge mouth and to discharge the same into the intake hopper, the casing having an inclined portion, the floor of the portion being flared outwardly from its top to its bottom, and a plate formed as a trapezoidal pyramid and having its apex directed upwardly from the floor, the plate resting on the floor with the shortest side of its base adjacent the top of the casing.

1,734,255. Screen Cleaning Device. Axel T. Hedfelt, Minneapolis, Minn. The combination with a screen and means for imparting a side-wise reciprocating movement thereto, of a plurality of spaced longitudinally extending chains, a transverse strip to which the upper ends of said chains are attached, means for swingingly attaching said strip to the upper end of the screen, a loose transverse chain to which the lower ends of said chains are attached, and a transverse rod attached to the two outer ones of said longitudinal chains, the longitudinal chains being thereby adapted to move back and forth over the perforated surface of the screen.

1,736,894. Grain Door. Ronald Fraser White, Midland, Ont. The door has a segmental orifice approaching a semi-circle, a pivot bolt extending thru the door concentric to the center of the orifice, a plate swung centrally upon the bolt forming a closure for the orifice, a frame plate conforming to the shape of the orifice and overlapping the edge thereof, securing bolts extending thru the frame plate and door clear of the cover plate, a handle extending outward from the cover plate, a gravity latch swung upon the frame plate and adapted to automatically engage the handle when the cover plate is brought to the closed position to lock the cover plate in such position.

1,737,561. Pneumatic Conveyor. Geo. Bernert, North Milwaukee, Wis. A pneumatic conveying apparatus, including a conveying air duct, means for procuring a conveying current of air in the duct, a feeding conveyor casing connected with the duct, a moving member in the casing, conveying members carried by the moving member and adapted to convey material thru the casing to the air duct, said conveying members having apertures therein, and means for directing a current of air thru the apertures of the conveying members after they have discharged the material into the air duct to remove any material tending to adhere thereto.

1,738,313. Quotation Projecting Machine. Barton A. Proctor, New York, assignor to News Projection Corporation, New York, N. Y. The combination with a strip composed of translucent material having characters thereon reading lengthwise of the strip, of an image receiving projecting lens, a source of light for projecting light rays thru the strip and said image receiving lens to project images of the characters on said strip to the lens, an initial image deflecting surface to receive the images from said lens, a second image deflecting surface separated and spaced from the initial deflecting surface to receive the images from the initial image deflecting service, and an image receiving screen to receive the images from said second image deflecting surface, the plane of the strip being perpendicular to the plane of the screen, and the screen located in a plane that is perpendicular to the plane of the initial deflecting surface and disposed at an angle to the plane of the second deflecting surface.



Supply Trade

THE ADVERTISER who cancels too soon loses the most valuable part of his investment.

MARION, O.—Haines Feed Mixers were recently installed by: W. D. Swartzel, Inc., Hazlet, N. J.; Wilton Co-op. Exchange, Wilton, Wis.; Randolph Mfg. Co., Bandana, Ky.; Baldwin Creamery, Weyauwega, Wis.; Northeast Feed Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. D. Giacomo Co., Krebs, Okla.; Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; Stockton Mfg. Co., Stockton, Mo.; F. N. Smith, Barnegat, N. J.; Lawson Mfg. Co., Seneca, Mo.

MUNCY, PENN.—Sprout Waldron & Co., in presenting their new catalog on Monarch Rotary Corn Cutters say: "We have endeavored to illustrate plainly and describe in detail the various Monarch Ball Bearing Rotary Cutters. These cutters were designed and constructed for the purpose of cutting corn grains into a better product than that achieved by any other method, and do so with less waste and more economy." A copy of this catalog will be sent to Journal readers who write requesting it.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Miss Mary A. Thompson, personal secretary and office manager for L. J. McMillin, designer and builder of McMillin's Truck and Wagon Dump, died today at St. Vincent's hospital, Indianapolis. She had been bed-fast for eight months. Her death was due to goitre. Miss Thompson was widely known and had many friends in the grain trade of the central west, having been associated with the McMillin business for seventeen years. Her efficiency and unflinching cheerfulness endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. The funeral was held from the home of a sister at 3447 Washington Boulevard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Glyptal lacquers for electrical machinery are a development from the research laboratories of the General Electric Co. and have the valuable properties of resisting mineral oils, weak acids and alkalies, while at the same time presenting a smooth, easily cleaned and durable finish that withstands temperatures in excess of 600 deg. F. For motors it will seal the housings against the entrance of dust and the leakage of oil.

THE F. W. DODGE CORPORATION, a leading statistical organization for the building industry, is predicting, in view of the expected return of normal money rates, that the building total next year will show a moderate increase over that of last year. As far as linseed oil is concerned, because of extremely low inventories and the world's light supply of flax which cannot be improved until next fall, we would certainly have difficulty in meeting a normal consumptive demand. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

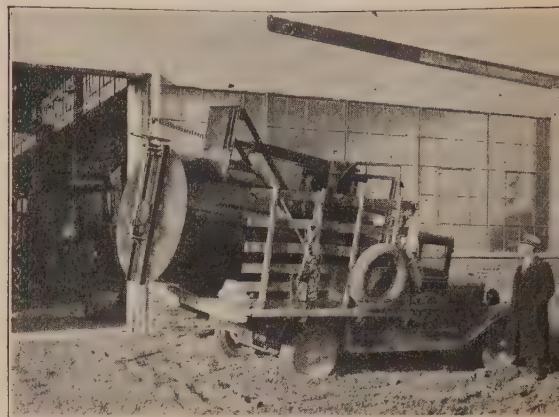
THERE ARE in this country about 10,000 large and small institutions comprising the machinery manufacturing group. These organizations collectively are just concluding the biggest year in their history. There appears to have been no recession of business resultant from the adverse psychological condition created by recent Wall Street events, and I have found no one in the industry who anticipates much, if any, change during 1930.—Gen. Otto H. Falk, Pres., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Canadian oats are suffering from competition of U. S. rolled oats, the price of the former not permitting a parity to exist. Western Canadian oats millers have shut down their plants, it is said, because they cannot compete, even tho the U. S. exporters have to pay 60c per 80 lb. sack duty. The matter is to be aired before the Dominion government, presumably in an effort to have the duty increased so that the Canadian oat mills may again operate profitably.

Drove 1,200 Miles for a Haines Mixer.

When a man starts out with a truck to drive over 600 miles each way for the purpose of bringing home with him equipment for his mill, he must have been reasonably sure that he would find at his destination exactly what he wanted.

On Nov. 5, The Grain Machinery Co. of



Haines Mixer Loaded on Truck for 600-Mile Trip.

Marion, O., received a telegram from Mr. W. T. C. Weimer of Farmington, Mo., asking how soon they could deliver a Haines Mixer, as he expected to drive to Marion for same. They replied that upon his arrival at the plant they would be glad to load his truck with any size mixer he would select.

Mr. Weimer had never talked to a representative of The Grain Machinery Co., but had read their advertising, and upon arrival at the factory he found the mixer to be all that he could ask of it, and he therefore also placed an order with The Grain Machinery Co. for a second mixer for a neighboring dealer, Mr. Jefferson MacDowell, also of Farmington. Mr. Weimer drove back to Farmington with a No. 3 Haines Mixer and a No. 1 Haines Mixer was shipped by freight to Mr. MacDowell.

Mr. Weimer is manager of the St. Francois Country Farm Bureau Purchasing and Sales Ass'n of Farmington, and is well conversant with the feed mixing requirements.

The photo reproduced herewith shows Mr. Weimer, his truck and his Haines Mixer ready to leave the factory of The Grain Machinery Co. for Farmington.

Characteristics of Seed Corn.

The relation of ear and kernel characters of Reid Yellow Dent Corn to yield has been studied at the Iowa Experiment Station and definite relationships have been found between length of ear, weight of ear, number of rows, and space between rows on the ear and the kernel characters, starchiness, density, blistering, kernel tip development, volume, weight, depth, and thickness. The larger yields were obtained from the longer and heavier ears, ears with 16 rows of kernels, ears with medium to wide space between the rows than from ears with close spacing; ears with medium to smooth indentation than from rougher ears; ears with dense, horny kernels than from ears with light, starchy kernels; ears with relatively large kernels than from those with shallow, smaller, thinner kernels, and ears fully mature and cured normally than from ears from blistered kernels and poorly filled kernel tips. The lowest yields came from the planting of ears with the smallest circumference, the poorest filled ear tips, the poorest filled butts, and with the smallest germs. The shape of the ear evidently was not related to yield.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has to do with marketing, cost the federal government \$6,074,718.00 during the fiscal year 1929.

Do you know what these leaks cost you?

The new Randolph catalogue offers you, without cost, an easy way to determine for yourself the actual money loss in your plant due to leaks such as are illustrated in the above cut. Send for a copy of this catalogue. It is free—write today.

[When you buy Randolph Driers you buy
Originality—never copies—and you are fully
protected by patents.]

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY: Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mixing Molasses with Grain, with or Without Heat.

It is apparently the contention of some that the mixing of molasses, various percentages, with grains and other materials commonly used in the manufacture of mixed feeds, using pumps, continuous mixers, with high or low speed, is a new and novel process, but, as one of the established manufacturers producing mixing equipment of the various styles, the Gruendler Co. claims that this process, by various means, has been employed for almost a half century.

Along with progressive means needed to meet the demands of the present day, the Gruendler Co. is constantly endeavoring to perfect improvements for greater efficiency in the manufacture of the finished feeds.

In the earlier stages of feed grinding machinery there was a tendency against high speed equipment. This idea was perhaps well founded at that time, but has been overcome by improved methods, more scientific engineering, until it is a recognized procedure that high speed equipment, not only with more efficiency, consumes less horsepower and the maintenance cost is no greater.

There is no part of milling, in any of its phases, to which this theory applies more particularly than in the case of the high speed continuous molasses feed mixer. The high speed apparatus has many fold advantages.

The space required for large tonnage is one of the outstanding features. The horsepower application is another. The practice of mixing cold molasses is successfully accomplished only with high speed mixers. Permitting, as it does, the application of molasses to various grades of grain and similar materials commonly going into mixed feed, enabling the operator to produce a more uniform product, with any percentage of molasses required, a feed that is free from lumpy substances.

Innumerable advantages could be mentioned, but suffice it to say that one additional outstanding improvement has recently been patented, working in direct conjunction with previous patents, by Harry J. Shelton, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. It is claimed to be the last word in control of molasses percentages.

Cold Molasses is now being applied by different methods by large and small feed manufacturers. This procedure can be traced back for many years and it has been followed with some degrees of success. The remarkable advantages claimed for the Gruendler mixer are that its use insures more economical procedure and uniform percentages so essential to all feeders of balanced rations.

The Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. has for a number of years manufactured high speed equipment for mixing cold molasses with grains and ground feeds.

The Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. proposes the furnishing of this equipment to its clients under its basic patents, pending and applied for, with the assurance that there will be no interference with the operation of its equipment. Realizing, as it does, that claims can develop and that occasionally legal procedures are necessary to test the merits of such claims, with this knowledge reiterates that it is a going concern, prepared to protect its rights, and hold harmless its clientele against interference with the use of Gruendler equipment of any nature whatsoever.

Hay Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	48	399	.....	.....
Cincinnati ..	5,896	5,203	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	15,480	18,516	4,716	6,432
Milwaukee	348	612	.....	12
Peoria	260	1,400	.....	110
San Francisco ..	2,400	2,724	.....	.....

Grain Carriers.

[Continued from page 749.]

as compared with a deficit of \$10,750 the preceding year. The public no doubt still believes the net income of this political enterprise does not cover interest on the investment, the cost of keeping the river navigable, taxes, etc.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE KANSAS CITY MARKET is alleged by W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, due to the K. C. S. rate cut of 7c cwt. from Kansas City to the Gulf. The Santa Fe and other competing lines must equalize rates eastward and southward or increase the rates from interior Kansas points to the Gulf, he points out. Lowering rates eastward would bring much grain into Kansas City that now goes direct to Gulf ports according to a petition filed Nov. 20 with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Mr. Scott.

MORE RAILROAD EFFICIENCY RECORDS were hung up in September, the first since 1920. These 9 items exceed past years: net ton-miles per mile of road per day, 6,152; gross trainload (excluding locomotives), 1,960 tons; net trainloads, 856 tons; gross ton-miles per train-hour (excluding locomotives), 25,583; net ton-miles per car-day, 594; average carload, 27.1 tons; car-miles per car-day, 34.2; cars per train (including caboose), 50.3; and pounds of coal per 1,000 gross ton-miles (including locomotive), 116. In the matter of percent of loaded cars to total, a better record was made for September in individual years previously to 1929.

I. C. C. Activities.

In 22859, Northern Oats Co. v. Santa Fe, asks reasonable rates on oats groats from Minneapolis to Pacific Coast states, and waiver of alleged undercharges.

In 22871, Nutrena Feed Mills v. Burlington, reparation is asked on account of excessive rates on shipments of cottonseed meal from Dallas, Tex., thru Kansas City to Macomb, Ill.

In 22756, Sub 1, Farmers Elevator Co., Dunkerton, Ia., v. C. G. W., it was alleged they were overcharged on bulk shelled corn from Dunkerton, Ia., to Chicago, Ill. A refund is asked.

In No. 21308, Sperry Flour Co. v. Southern Pacific et. al. (decision rendered Nov. 23), found rates charged on numerous carloads of corn from Iowa and Nebraska points to San Francisco, Calif., for export, milled-in-transit at South Vallejo, Calif., unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Reparation awarded.

In Meridian (Miss.) Traffic Bureau for Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., et. al., v. G. M. & N. et al., alleges rates on grain, grain products, mixed feed and other commodities, granted transit at Meridian, and forwarded therefrom to stations on the L. & W., are in violation of the first three sections of the Act. Shipments from Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and other points are particularly mentioned. Rates for the future and reparations are asked. Hearing is to be held on Jan. 17.

The German government proposes to increase the import duty of \$6.25 per metric ton on wheat and rye when prices reach certain levels. This advance in duties might encourage the exportation of grains by increasing the value of import warrants, which are issued against exports. On the other hand, milling regulations might make wheat exports impossible.

The Relation of Grain to the Southwest is to be the title of an address delivered by Charles W. Lonsdale, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., before the seventh annual meeting of the Trans-Mississippi-Kansas Shippers Regional Advisory Board, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12. W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will speak on "Grain," and E. H. Hogueland on "Grain Products."

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 450 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-F contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

New Record for Egg Production in Middle Northwest Established.

A pedigreed leghorn hen has made a new record in yearly egg production, according to A. M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station, located at Crookston.

All previous egg production records in the middle northwestern states were broken by this hen, raised in the station flock, by producing 321 eggs in 365 days. This is an increase of 3 eggs over the all-time record established last year of 318 eggs by a leghorn hen in the same flock.

One hen at the Nebraska College of Agriculture just established a new record of 303 eggs in 365 days, the first 300-egger of the university poultry flock. During one month this hen laid 30 eggs, her highest production in any one month. Nineteen eggs in a month was the lowest production of this bird. Outside disturbances had no effect on egg production.

New Jersey Feed Merchants Hold Profitable Confab.

New Jersey feed merchants held a confab at New Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 20. Over 100 were there.

The gathering was held under the auspices of the College of Agriculture, H. J. Baker, director of the extension department acting as host.

Feeding experiments conducted were first recited, followed by an outline of some successful merchandising programs followed in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Practical advertising for the retail merchant and the necessity thereof as steps to greater progress, was delved into by J. W. Keller, of the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia.

A. W. Carpenter, president of Larowe Mfg. Co., Detroit, spoke on "Barnum v. Rip Van Winkle Retailing," citing a ten-fold increase within the past 10 years in the number of retailers, and of the increase in poultry feed production.

"Showmanship sells feeds," he pleaded. "Study your field, your customers' likes and dislikes, watch the sales methods of other trades and apply all of the spectacular features of advertising that fit your requirements. In this day and age you cannot sit and wait for trade to come to you. You have got to do some bally-hooing to bring it in or the more progressive dealers will get it," he concluded.

Jacob Lipman, dean of the college, told of increasing of poultry and milk within the confines of New Jersey, totaling \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually, respectively.

M. C. Wood, Montclair, N. J., spoke on "Our Feed Dealers' Credit Ass'n."

Fred M. McIntyre, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, appealed for co-operation and new members, that "when we file a protest with the Federal farm board or any other organization we will receive greater recognition." He reported on the protest recently filed against the loan to the Grange League Federation.

New officers selected are: Reeve Harden, Hamburg, pres.; H. J. Samuelson, Toms River, vice-pres.; M. A. Wood, Montclair, sec'y; and D. L. Schaible, Glassboro, treas. Directors are: Benj. Atwater, Red Bank; M. A. Frome, Belvidere; and Edw. Van Sickle, New Brunswick.

Retiring President H. E. Franke and his associates were given a great ovation.

Cottonseed Meal as a Feed for Dairy Cows.

Because of the similarity of the symptoms of cottonseed meal injury to those produced when concentrates alone were fed, the Michigan Experiment Station fed two lots of bull calves to study the relationship. Lot 1 received cottonseed meal as the principal source of protein, while lot 2 received corn gluten meal and corn distillers' grain. Both lots received corn and oats and wheat straw ad libitum. The animals were placed on experiment at about 90 days of age and fed skim milk to 180 days of age, and salt was before the animals at all times. Lot 1 consumed more feed than lot 2 and made more rapid gains at first, but later declined in weight more rapidly than lot 2. Stiffness and swelling around the hock was observed in all the animals. In lot 1 one calf had a convulsion at 287 days of age, another convulsion 7 days later, and died when 350 days old. The other calf in this lot died at 275 days of age without any manifestation of tetany, although the heavy concentrate feeding had impaired its health. Both calves in lot 2 became blind, one at 347, and the other at 293 days of age. Neither calf died from the effects of the ration, but the condition of one animal was so poor that it was killed and the ration of the other changed.

Further studies were made with two groups of heifer calves, each placed on experiment at approximately 90 days of age and fed skim milk to 150 days of age. Both lots received all the corn silage and timothy hay they would clean up, yellow corn, bone meal, and salt. Up to 150 days of age cottonseed meal was fed at the rate of 0.5 lb. per head per day in lot 1 and linseed meal at the rate of 0.7 lb. in lot 2. After this date the amount of these supplements was gradually increased. In this phase of the study there was no appreciable difference in the sleekness of coat and pliability of hide, in the rate of passage of food thru the digestive tract, or in the consistency of the feces of the two groups of heifers. The results indicate that as much as 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal per day may be fed without injury to calves 5 months old or older when plenty of good hay and silage is also fed.

SELL YOUR FEED AT THE CURRENT MARKET PRICE regardless of the price you paid when you bought it, says F. Kern, Sparta, Wis. "Retail margin should be 10 per cent or more to insure fair returns, as the dealer is at least entitled to salary and interest on his investment."

Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas

DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK
Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

INCORPORATED

110 N. Franklin St.

CHICAGO

CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mash
Emery Thierwechter Co.
Oak Harbor, Ohio

No. 61

RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

Clean, White Louisiana

SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY

Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Inspectors Licensed to Sample Soy Beans.

Chicago is rapidly growing as a soy bean market. Within the present crop year well over 115 cars have been received, sampled and graded by members of the Chicago Board of Trade Sampling Department, of which James A. Noble is the head.

On Nov. 27, three inspectors from this department were licensed by the federal government as authorized to do this work. In addition, they are also licensed by the federal government to sample and grade dry edible beans and peas. This increases the scope of their work tremendously. The state inspectors, incidentally, do not inspect soy beans, having no state grades.

The grading equipment is of standard make, and fully up to requirements, enabling shipments to be so carefully graded that the beans may be merchandised on the floor of the exchange by designated grades.

Federal grades for soy beans became effective Sept. 1, 1926, as a rider on a measure instituting grades for dry edible beans, peas, etc. A handbook of these U. S. standards is available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. U. S. D. A. Farmers Bulletin No. 1520 is also extremely helpful to those interested in a description of the various varieties, climatic adaptations, mixtures with corn, cowpeas, sudan grass, millet, etc.

According to C. F. Lias, first assistant to "Jim" Noble, it may not be long before we sit down to a breakfast of soybean cereal with cream from contented cows and eggs from happy hens fed on soybean meal. There'll also be pancakes or waffles made from soybean flour. All this will be served on a table put together with soybean glue and finished with soybean oil varnish, and the table will stand on a linoleum rug made of soybean oil in a home lined with wallboard improved by the use of soybean glue and finished inside and out with soybean oil enamel paint.

From this one can gather that a new industry for this country, a soy bean industry, is in the making. The basis of this industry, the soybean itself, is by no means new. The soybean has been sown in the Orient since ancient times and its 101 uses make it the most valuable legume grown in that part of the world.

The soybean was introduced into the United States as early as 1804, but it is only in the last 10 years that we have really begun to appreciate its valuable characteristics. Production is now reaching commercial proportions. The crop has many things in its favor. It produces a large yield of beans, an excellent quality of forage. Soybeans are easy to grow and harvest. The crop is relatively free from insect enemies and plant diseases. Finally, the beans themselves have great possibilities in the production of oil, oil meal, and human food and industrial products. Soybean production in the U. S. will continue to increase as we find better methods and machinery for handling the crop and still more uses for the soybean and its products for industrial purposes.

And right here is where the minds of industry are working to give a permanent market for this crop. Most of the soybeans produced in the U. S. above those required for planting purposes have been crushed for oil and meal for several years. But almost over night

this industry has reached proportions that warrant its support by growers of soybeans and users of soybean products. A ton of soybeans yield, when crushed, about 250 to 300 pounds of oil and 1600 to 1650 pounds of meal, with about 100 pounds milling loss.

Soybean oil is a semi-drying oil. At the present time, about 75% of soybean oil used in the U. S., both domestic and imported, is used by the paint and varnish industry and in the manufacture of linoleum, oil cloth, and artificial leather. Smaller quantities are used in the manufacture of liquid soaps, printers' ink, and other products.

Soybean meal is often referred to as merely a by-product of the manufacture of soybean oil. As a matter of fact, the meal obtained from crushing a ton of soybeans is worth 40 to 50% more than the oil. It is the demand for the meal which seems to hold promise for the future of the soybean crushing industry. Thousands of tons are now being used in the manufacture of mixed dairy feeds and in poultry mash. Another outlet for the meal is in the manufacture of glue for use in the building material, furniture, and other industries. There is also a potential field for the soybean and its products in the preparation of various articles of human consumption.

Domestic crushings would have to more than double to offset the quantities of oil and meal now imported and used by various industries. Incidentally, there is a duty of 30 cents per bushel on soybeans and relatively few are imported. The duty on soybean oil is 3 cents per pound. Soybean meal, however, which represents 60% of the total value of products made from a given quantity of soybeans, is free from duty. During the year 1928 and the first quarter of 1929, the imports of soybean meal, in terms of soybeans crushed, were greater than the imports of soybean oil. In the pending tariff act, substantial increases are proposed in the duty on soybeans and soybean oil, but soybean meal is still on the free list.

Crushers must have a constant supply of soybeans in order to operate continuously. This in turn enables them to contract their capacity output with manufacturers using soybean products. Several mills in the middle west are satisfactorily contracting with growers for large acreages in advance of planting at a guaranteed price. The price is based on U. S. No. 2 grade soybeans, inspected on delivery by a federal inspector at Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Ill., Cincinnati and Toledo. This plan was tried out for the first time several years ago with mutual satisfaction to the contracting parties, and is doing much to stimulate soybean production and to promote confidence in the soybean as a cash crop.

Agriculture owes much to manufacturing industries for providing a cash market for the raw products of the farm. Given the support of agriculture and the soybean crushing industry should develop rapidly. As it develops, agriculture and the handlers will not be the least to profit thereby.

As to the dry edible beans, the Chicago Board of Trade Sampling Department has sampled, inspected and graded six different varieties of beans to date, including the pea bean, Great Northern, pinto, kidney, California pink and red. Increasing varieties will be recorded as the movement season wears onward.

The extension of the functions of the Chicago Board of Trade Sampling Department to include the above commodities was fostered by J. M. Whiteside, federal supervisor in charge.

In sampling a carload of soybeans, it is interesting to know the federal authorities require four copies of the inspection certificate, and that a 400 gram sample must be sent to Washington out of every carload.

Soy Bean Movement in November.

Receipts of soybeans at Cincinnati totaled 9,600 bushels. Receipts at Chicago are placed at 138,000 bushels, figuring 1,200 bushels per car.

Feeding Experiment Findings.

WHEY FROM CHEESE factories is being successfully made into feed by E. Ihlenfeld, of Antigo, Wis. The mixture is said to be relished by poultry, swine and cattle.

PINEAPPLE BRAN FOR DAIRY COWS: Preliminary results of 4 years' study at the University Farm, Honolulu, with two pineapple bran mixtures, one containing approximately 33 per cent and the other 66 per cent of the bran, indicated that this feed when properly supplemented with high protein feeds is satisfactory from the standpoint of milk production for dairy cows.

I GET QUITE A GOOD MANY letters each year asking me to send the name and address of publishers of a book that treats poultry feeding the same as Henry & Morrison's "Feeds & Feeding" treats the livestock feeding. Several companies have been threatening to publish such a book, but we have been making such rapid progress along poultry feeding lines in recent years that a book of this sort would be out-of-date before the first edition would be likely to come off the press.—J. G. Halpin, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

THE SUPPOSED DANGERS of gossypol poisoning from the use of cottonseed cake meal as feed for livestock does not exist. When properly treated and refined, cottonseed meal is a useful feed, though its protein alone is not adequate for optimum growth and nutrition. This shortcoming, however, may be corrected by the addition of other feeds. In the past, because of its presumed toxicity much cottonseed meal has been used as fertilizer. With a better understanding of the proper use of this product in feeding livestock the demand for it should greatly increase.—Arthur M. Hyde, sec'y of agriculture.

HAY AND FODDER FOR DAIRY COWS: A series of three feeding trials in co-operation with farmers in Denmark to determine the value of hay for milking cows is reported as follows: In the first study meadow hay of average quality had a tendency to increase the fat content of milk when added to a basal ration of roots and oil cakes. Alfalfa hay used instead of meadow hay in the second study increased both the amount of milk and fat produced. Meadow hay cut in the middle of May produced the best results and replaced 1,100 kg. of oil cakes, 2,400 kg. of roots, and 3,600 kg. of straw, and the group of cows fed this hay produced 420 kg. more milk and gained 222 kg. more in weight than did the others.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Iodine	Iron oxide
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses,
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocunut oil meal,	Peanut meal,
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Screenings
Feed mixers	Skim milk, dried
Feed concentrates	Soybean, meal
Feeders for mills	Tankage
Fish meal	Yeast for feeding
Formulas	

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feed Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1928, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
*Baltimore	1,162	1,242		
Chicago	18,001	17,190	52,225	48,219
Cincinnati	120	210		
†Kansas City	5,260	5,300	18,040	17,900
Millwaukee	7,320	5,700	11,810	8,250
*New York		472		
Peoria	127,400	181,200	78,400	54,600
†San Francisco	540	472		

*Mill feed. †Bran. ‡Bran and shorts.

Illinois Embargoes All Hay and Straw From West.

An embargo on hay of all kinds and cereal straw from regions infected by the alfalfa weevil was announced Nov. 30 by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois.

The regions said to be infested with the insect include parts of the states of Utah, Idaho, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming.

Soy Beans Reclaiming Wornout Texas Rice Lands.

Soy beans are being profitably cultivated in Texas, and, in addition to the lucrative crop, the Texas Public Service Co. reports successful results therefrom in reclaiming poor, worn-out rice lands at its experimental station near Beaumont, Tex.

The bean crop will be harvested, but the vine will be plowed under the soil thruout the extensive rice lands and irrigation tracts, because of the value of the legume to the soil.

Feeding More Fish Meal.

THE GROWING USE OF FISH MEAL in Germany as fodder for livestock, especially hogs and poultry, would seem to justify an increase in the attention paid up to now by American producers and exporters to the German market, according to a report from C. B. Rayndal, American Consul at Berlin. The German production of fish meal is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand and approximately 90 per cent of it must be imported from abroad. German importers and wholesalers of fodder state that American fish meal is better in quality than that either produced in Germany or imported from abroad (especially from Norway and Great Britain). American fish meal in general closely approaches the standard required in Germany, as concerns protein, calcium phosphate, salt and fat contents, more closely than does either English or Norwegian fish meal. Germany annually consumes twice as much fish meal as Norway and the United States, the two leading producing countries, can supply. Imports from the U. S. total only 5 per cent going into Germany.

Oat Hulls are now being used in Minneapolis for packing dishes and crockery.

Books Received

YIELDS OF BARLEY in the United States and Canada is the title of an 83-page pamphlet giving the yields of all varieties grown in North America and giving the results of experiments indexed by varieties, very useful to seedsmen and seed growers. Trebi is the best variety and Club Mariout comes second. Glabron, Svansota and Horn are promising. Technical Bulletin No. 96 by H. V. Harlan, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry; L. H. Newman, Cerealists of the Dominion of Canada, and Mary L. Martini, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FLAX CROPPING IN MIXTURE with wheat, oats and barley, by A. C. Arny, T. E. Stoa, Clyde McKee and A. C. Dillman, of the Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases Bureau of Plant Industry, respectively. The quality of the flax and wheat in the mixed crop, as determined by bushel weight and by weight of 1,000 seeds, was equal to or better than that of the crops grown separately. In many instances the bushel weight of wheat was greater in the mixed crop than in the crop grown separately. In some cases the difference was sufficient to make a difference of one market grade. In Minnesota the weight per 1,000 kernels of the wheat and oats in the mixed crops averages somewhat heavier than in the crops grown alone. Technical Bulletin No. 133. Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Propose Merger with Grain Interests.

A joint meeting of Pres. Chas. England of Vashon, Wash., and Manager Floyd Oles, of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, and the officers of the Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Portland, Ore., on Nov. 27 in an attempt to work out co-operative plans for united action in the interests of the feed industry of the Pacific Northwest. By working in close agreement with the grain dealers' group it is hoped to consolidate interests of the entire Pacific Coast.

The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington has been working closely with the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n in the past. The Washington feedmen held a district meeting at Vancouver on Nov. 26.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, INC., Des Moines, Ia., filed trademark Ser. No. 289,703, the words "Young-Ster Ration," particularly descriptive of stock feed.

SELDOMRIDGE GRAIN CO., Colorado Springs, Colo., filed trademark Ser. No. 288,589, the letter "S" particularly descriptive of stock, dairy, pig and poultry feeds.

W. L. DRAKE, doing business as Humboldt (Kan.) Elevator Mills, filed trademark Ser. No. 273,743, the initials "H. B." within a diamond, particularly descriptive of calf meal, poultry meal, and hog and pig feeds.

GRAIN BELT MILLS CO., So. St. Joseph, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 291,159, the words "Gee Bee Molasses Lumpets" appearing within two circles on a large checkered background, particularly descriptive of sheep feed.

WELLS-OLEN MLG. CO., De Pere, Wis., filed trademark Ser. No. 290,919, the word "Fox" on a black square background, particularly descriptive of chick mash, growing mash, developing mash, chick starter, scratch feed, and egg mash.

Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feed of domestic origin for October, in short tons, compared with October, 1928, and for the 10 months ending with October, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows:

	October		Ten months ended October	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Hay	1,225	1,167	10,173	12,595
Cottonseed cake	18,543	40,470	130,984	143,200
Linseed cake	25,974	25,432	301,205	229,803
Other oil cake	3,385	2,102	27,489	15,473
Cottonseed meal	14,914	19,544	48,858	46,505
Linseed meal	237	514	10,023	5,650
Other oil meal	278	578	3,068	2,052
Mixed dairy feed	78	(*)	1,933	(*)
Mixed poultry feed	502	(*)	4,329	(*)
Other prepared and mixed feeds	1,417	2,540	13,579	24,523
All other feed	1,409	5,593	25,509	35,509

*Not reported separately prior to Jan. 1, 1929.

SHIPPERS OF

RED DURUM

Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake
Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write for full particulars.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

549 West Randolph Street

Chicago, Ill.

Feed Trade Notes

STANTON, IA.—The feed and flour mill of the Stanton Milling Co. is now completely rebuilt.

TOWNVILLE, PA.—The C. F. Hopkins Feed Mill and warehouse was recently destroyed by fire.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The International Live Stock Feed Mill has just installed a new feed grinder.

ATCHISON, KAN.—The soy bean mill erected by Mangelsdorf Bros. Seed Co. is again operating to full capacity.

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILL.—The Pinckneyville Mfg. Co. has established a feed mill in connection with its other properties here.

TERRELL, TEX.—A machine for grinding milo, maize, kafir, corn and other stock feed products was just put in the plant of the Terrell Mfg. Co.

GONZALES, TEX.—The plant of the Gonzales Cotton Oil Co. recently burned, along with \$10,000 worth of cottonseed meal. The loss was insured.

PAYSON, UTAH.—A \$20,000 feed warehouse is under construction for the Utah Poultry Producer's Ass'n. The brick structure will measure 46x95 ft.

HAY SPRINGS, NEB.—The Midwest Mfg. Co. will enlarge its mill and install new mixing machinery. The opening of a retail store is also proposed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A mixed feed manufacturing plant for a full line of dairy, poultry and horse feeds is being contemplated by the Chesterfield Mill Co.

GENEVA, ILL.—A new Monarch Corn Cracker and Grader was just installed by the Bennett Mfg. Co., which was part of an extensive remodeling program.

WEST CHESTER, PA.—The American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill., has just completed a new storage warehouse here, and has removed from previously occupied quarters.

EL CENTRO, CALIF.—A mixed feed and flour mill is now being erected here by the Imperial Valley Mfg. Co. It was recently reported they contemplated this work.

MILLIKEN, COLO.—Frank Stevenson, mgr. of the Milliken Grain & Feed Elevator Co., purchased the Milliken Alfalfa Mill and will discontinue the grinding of alfalfa products.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Feed departments dispensing Larrowe Mfg. Co.'s products have been established in the 60 stores operated in 9 counties in Western Pennsylvania by the Union Supply Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—L. G. McMillen, mgr. of the Wayne Feed Mills, is now located here in charge of the plant of the Allied Mills as well as of all the firm's alfalfa mills in Kansas and Nebraska.

LEITCHFIELD, KY.—A feed grinder equipped with five screens for crushing corn is being installed by the Leitchfield Mfg. Co. along with a full line of mixed feed manufacturing equipment.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—George F. Brown, recently appointed representative in this state for the Always-A-Head Mills of East St. Louis, Ill., passed away during the first week of December of heart failure.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Oscar L. Soules, 67, well known feed man, died following injuries in an automobile accident at Burkburnett, Tex. The body was returned here for burial. His widow survives. Mr. Soules was engaged in the feed business here with George Wilson, however, their large plant burned some months ago and the firm never rebuilt or re-engaged in the business.

SUMTER, S. C.—The new mixed feed plant is now in production here. A full line of dairy, poultry, horse, hog, mule and pigeon feeds are made. The Sumter Fertilizer Co. bought the properties, and is operating as the Sumter Mfg. Co.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Ralston-Purina Co. has installed a \$40,000 dog, fox and monkey feed unit to its plant here. The unit is in operation and turns out 300 tons a month. The firm took over the properties of the Kellogg Co. some two years ago.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Harde-man-King Co., feed manufacturers, grain and seed dealers, proposes to increase its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000 at the next directors' meeting Dec. 14, to permit launching an extensive expansion program.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—A substantial addition is being made to the plant of the Alfalfa Products Co. Frank Kammerdiener, president of the company, announced that when completed, the plant will have equipment for the manufacture of a complete line of mixed feeds.

BROWNSVILLE, ORE.—A new \$50,000 company was just formed under the name of the Brownsville Warehouses & Mfg. Co., Inc. The properties include the feed and warehousing business operated by the Sterling Co., the Brownsville Feed & Flour Mill, and the Purity Stores.

SOY BEAN MILLS for Bloomfield, Traer and Toledo, Ia., still persist in being rumored about, following the installation of the first, a 600 bushels a day soy bean plant by the Iowa Milling Co., at Cedar Rapids, Ia. The city of Traer has even subscribed the necessary money for the enterprise.

MARYSVILLE, O.—The Sunshine Stores, Inc., has opened a retail branch here. Headquarters are maintained at Fort Wayne, Ind. These chain stores are owned by the Allied Mills, Inc., a combination of the American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill.; The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; and the Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHESTER, S. C.—In regard to mill of R. C. and J. W. Guy, beg to state we are not contemplating a flour mill at all, but strictly a feed outfit complete, with a capacity of 50 tons daily, mixed feed, and a grain storage capacity of 10,000 bus.—Guy Co. Mills, R. C. Guy, pres. [It was reported two months ago that the Guy Co. Mills contemplated establishing a flour mill at Chester.]

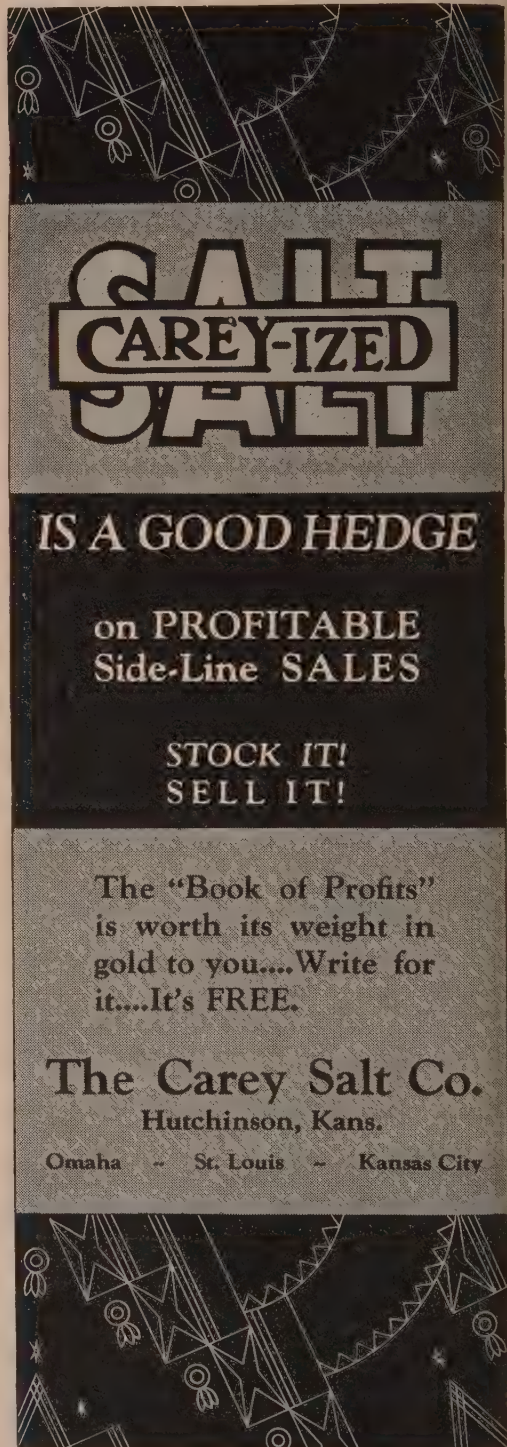
ST. LOUIS, MO.—E. T. Hall, 45, vice-president of the Ralston Purina Co., has announced his retirement, following 20 years with the company. His retirement, he says, will give to others in the Purina organization the same opportunity that he had 20 years ago. He intends to farm, paint, and follow other hobbies of his. His retirement, while considered somewhat of a novelty by his associates, is nevertheless the source of admiration. G. M. Philpott, formerly head of the copy department of the advertising branch of the business was promoted to advertising manager to succeed Mr. Hall.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Queen City Milling Co., a newly organized enterprise with \$300,000 capital formed to erect a feed mill with 20 carloads of poultry and dairy feed capacity daily, is floating a \$50,000 stock issue. The construction contracts are to be let as soon as the site is chosen. The building will be brick, steel and concrete. Production is planned for next March, when it is hoped the plant will be completed. Bert Hull, formerly associated with H-O, Buffalo Cereal and Armour Grain companies, heads the new undertaking, assisted by Michael P. Crotty, v. p., Robt. R. Robertson, treas., and Jos. Dray, sec'y.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—G. P. Rose & Co. recently sold their interest in the Rose Seed Co. The latter will be continued as the Rose Seed Co., Inc., under the management of John D. Covington and D. P. Durban. The 50-year old firm of G. P. Rose & Co., is engaged in the manufacture of poultry and dog feeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—All of the distillery slop from the manufacture of medicinal spirits at the plant here of the American Medical Spirits Corp. has been contracted for by the Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago. This by-product will be dried into dry grain or meal and will amount to about 20,000 lbs. of distillers' meal daily during the next three months or more.

Uruguay.—A recent law passed here authorizes the government to purchase wheat direct from the farmers, and also provides that a bounty will be paid on exported wheat of the 1928-1929 crop, which was sold before July 1, 1929, the amount of the bounty varying with the amount produced by the seller.



**GALT
CAREY-SIZED
SALT**

IS A GOOD HEDGE

**on PROFITABLE
Side-Line SALES**

**STOCK IT!
SELL IT!**

The "Book of Profits"
is worth its weight in
gold to you....Write for
it....It's FREE.

The Carey Salt Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Omaha - St. Louis - Kansas City

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Neil D. Callahan, former feed wholesaler, is now engaging in the banking business.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Milam Grain & Mfg. Co. suffered a \$5,000 fire loss on the night of Nov. 29. Feeds, grain and hay stored within the plant were ruined.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Ryde & Co. are just completing a one-story brick and concrete warehouse addition measuring 60x80 ft. to their plant. The concern specializes in manufacturing calf meal.

CHATFIELD, MINN.—Theo. Sundet has disposed of his interest in the Sundet & Sundet Feed Mill to his partner, Arnim Sundet, who will continue the business. Remodeling of the mill has been started.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The International Sugar Feed Co., operating here and at Minneapolis, has applied for a charter for the International Stores, Inc., to operate six retail stores. Capitalization is placed at \$75,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Maritime Mfg. Co. plans to enlarge its storage capacity for ingredients used in manufacturing its feeds. The concern was the first to recently install smokeless boilers and dust collectors to clean all dust out of the plant.

YAKIMA, WASH.—Charles A. Peplow has acquired control of the Miller Flour Mills here, and will operate its feed and flour departments. He was formerly in charge of the Pasco (Wash.) Grain & Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc.

TREMONTON, UTAH.—The Tremontion Mfg. Co. has just figured in a recent merger with the Garland Mfg. Co., Greensburg, Ind. Plans call for operation of the Utah properties as feed manufacturing units, whereas the Indiana properties will continue to make flour.

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.—The Montevideo Cereal, Feed & Seed Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, chartered to manufacture all kinds of cereal products, feed and milling stuffs. The incorporators are D. F., L. A. Chandler, and L. N. Pierce.

TULSA, OKLA.—The grain elevator and warehouse erected here in 1928 by Johnson & Son Seed Co. was just acquired by Binding-Stevens Seed Co. The physical properties will be remodeled at once, and seed cleaning equipment installed. Dairy and poultry feed manufacturing machinery will also be installed, preparatory to making and merchandising a full line.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—Amco Service Store, one of the many retail distributing outlets operated by the American Milling Co. of Peoria, Ill., has changed its name to the Sunshine Feed Store. A hammer mill is to be installed. Carr & Conway Co. originally operated this plant as the Southern Wisconsin Feed Co. Paul Schmidt remains in charge. Stores are also operated at Oconomowoc and Hartford.

CIRCLEVILLE, O.—John W. Eshelman & Son, Lancaster, Pa., who were reported in the last number of the Journal to have purchased the properties of the Circleville Mill & Elevator Co. here, are planning to build a manufacturing plant at this point, increasing production from 40 to 50 cars a day by the addition. These properties, which were at one time operated as the Heffner Milling Co., include extensive corn products manufacturing units.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Harry R. Brinser, head of the Golden Leader Milling & Feed Co., formerly the Brinser Milling & Feed Co., died Nov. 14, following a prolonged illness. His condition forced his retirement on Jan. 1 of this year, when his son, Lane W. Brinser, took over the management. The deceased was a leader of the industry in central Pennsylvania. He learned the business from his father, the late S. C. Brinser. Two daughters also survive him.

Feed Grinder

YUBA, WIS.—A new feed grinder was just installed by Robt. Novy.

DUBLIN, ALA.—C. T. Hyte & Sons are building a new feed plant.

OWASA, IA.—Dave Cronk of Iowa Falls has put in a 40 h.p. feed mill.

CHAPMAN, KAN.—The Chapman Mills have just added a feed mixer.

EDNA, KAN.—A modern feed mill was just installed by the W. & M. Mill.

LADYSMITH, WIS.—Elmer Wise is installing a feed mill and mixer in his feed store.

BELLEFONTE, PA.—A molasses feed mixer is now being installed by C. Y. Wagner & Co.

BROOKLYN, IA.—The W. A. Frazier Feed Mill recently became the property of A. L. Yount.

ARDMORE, OKLA.—The Cochran Co. has organized to deal in feed and other grain products.

WANDEROOS, WIS.—Thomas Langton contemplates erecting a feed mill and warehouse here.

MARLOW, OKLA.—Additions and improvements have been completed to the plant of Briscoe Bros.

HOLTVILLE, CALIF.—A new alfalfa mill is being erected by Shaw Bros., extensive feeders, to replace one lost by fire.

WHAT CHEER, IA.—The Wake Feed Co. of Oskaloosa has leased retail-outlet quarters here. Harley McClain is to be in charge.

ROCKVILLE, IND.—Operation of Rockville Roller Mills will be resumed by Rickerts & Son. A full line of feeds will be stocked.

CHEROKEE, WIS.—A feed mill is under construction for the Harmony Co-op. Products Co. The firm also operates a similar plant at Colby, Wis.

TOMAHAWK, WIS.—Robt. Whipple, Albert Anderson and Ralph Baumgartner have acquired ownership of the H. A. & R. M. Atcherson Feed Mill and retail store here.

HANOVERTON, O.—The Hanoverton Mill is to be razed. It was built to be used as a grain elevator over a century ago. For many years the four-story structure was used as a grist mill.

ROCHESTER, MINN.—B. I. and W. G. Scott, B. O. Anderson and K. R. Seiler have incorporated the Rochester Feed & Seed Co., Inc., with a capital stock of \$50,000 authorized, chartered to deal in feed, seed, flour, etc.

Alfalfa Meal Production Lower.

Alfalfa meal production in California and New Mexico has increased this year about 10,000 tons, but the total for the year throughout the balance of the country shows a decrease of 34,000 tons, half of which was in Colorado, states a dispatch from the U. S. D. A.

Production during October, 1929, totaled 40,835 thruout the entire United States, an increase of 8,583 tons over the previous month and 408 tons above October of 1928.

Production of alfalfa meal over the country for 1929-30 compared with 1928-29, in tons, is as follows:

Month—	1929-30.	1928-29.
July	23,682	26,707
August	27,569	38,716
September	32,252	42,925
October	*40,835	40,427
Month—	1928-29.	1927-28.
November	33,132	37,760
December	31,898	35,739
January	51,232	40,228
February	37,393	30,246
March	27,893	25,551
April	14,659	17,865
May	9,686	16,001
June	19,885	26,492

*Preliminary.

Grading Alfalfa Meal.

BY W. H. HOSTERMAN, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRI.,
BEFORE FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS.

Some operators of feed mixing plants are demanding analysis on all lots of meal purchased by them. Others have analysis made in their own laboratories before the meal is used in feed mixtures. The fact that the protein and fiber contents of alfalfa meal are quite variable is one of the principal reasons why the meal trade feels that these two factors should be considered in a system of grades. Whenever alfalfa meal is used in a mixed feed, the protein and fiber contents of the meal must be determined, otherwise there is danger that the feed will not conform with the guaranteed analysis required by most of the states.

Other reasons for wanting protein used as a grading factor is the belief that meal made from hay produced in certain areas of the United States has a higher protein content because of favorable soil or climatic conditions. Another belief is that the variation in protein content is due to seasonal variation rather than to stage of maturity at time of cutting, region in which grown, or quality of hay.

Some of the reasons given for wanting fiber used as a grading factor are: (1) at present the definition for alfalfa meal, alfalfa leaf meal, and alfalfa stem meal are based on the fiber content. (2) the poultrymen who use alfalfa products object to a higher fiber meal because its use increases the fiber content of the poultry ration. Whether this objection is justified is a debatable question, nevertheless, the manufacturers of alfalfa meal must cater to the fancies of those who buy their product.

ORLINDA, TENN.—C. E. Jones, proprietor of the Jay Bee Mill, has just purchased the Blue Ridge Grist Mill from J. B. Deeds & Son. A full line of chicken and stock feeds is being made.

YEAST is Essential
FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDED
Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast
in Your Feeds. Manufactured by
Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS
Straight Cans Mixed Cans
Operating **HIAWATHA MILL**

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

COTTONSEED MEAL

All Grades

Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments

Humphreys-Godwin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1898

Memphis, Tenn.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone

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RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES

453 S. Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL

All Grades and Grinds

Duplex Fine Grind and Leaf Meal for Poultry
Mashes

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company
Lamar, Colorado

LINSEED MEAL

34% and 30%

CALL "STORMY"

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

Feed Law Enforcement Notices.

COLORADO COMMERCIAL FEED-STUFF LAWS recently enacted require labels to be affixed upon which is printed the weight, grading, adequate inspection and analysis, etc. It is a misdemeanor to sell fraudulently labeled or adulterated feeds.

UNREGISTERED AND ILLEGALLY LABELED FEEDS are subject to penalties in Missouri, states a warning issued by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture sent to manufacturers and retailers. Livestock and poultry feed purchasers are entitled to the full labeling requirements of the law. The law reads: Whenever any offense is declared by statute to be a misdemeanor, and no punishment is prescribed in that or any other statute, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

THE WISCONSIN FEED LAW requires that all manufacturers selling feed within the state register each feed at stipulated fees and label each feed with the percentage of protein, fat and fiber contained therein, stated Walter B. Griem, chief chemist of the feed inspection laboratories, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, before the initial organization meeting of the feed dealers of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) district. "All fees collected in this way are used in carrying on the feed inspection work. The present income is about \$15,000 per year, three-fourths of which is paid by the large manufacturers. The state has three major aims in carrying on feed inspection work: (1) To guarantee the farmer that the feed he buys will be up to analysis; (2) to extend protection to the manufacturer, and (3) to extend this same protection against unfair competition to the retail feed dealer."

This Year's Barley Better.

From a survey made, as well as from interviews with persons within the trade, it is learned that scab in barley did not reach the last stages this season as it is reported to have done last year.

The weather is said to have been an influential factor on the 1929 crop, the drier atmospheric conditions not having been favorable to the development of scab. It is reported in some quarters that last year's scabby barley had reached the last stage of scabiness, as proved by comparisons made between the two crops. Presumably, wheat and barley are not the only two crops that have been infected with scab, so that a background from previous experiences with other commodities exists.

Only pigs have suffered from eating raw, unprepared barley, and then frightfully scabby barley was literally forced down their throats. Feeding unprepared barley is, of course, absurd and contrary to better hog feeding practices. Any animal with a double stomach, however, can handle any degree of scabby barley and thrive thereon.

Essential control measures appearing in a recently released Farmers' Bulletin No. 1599, U. S. D. A., entitled "Scab of Wheat and Barley and Its Control," are: (1) Clean plowing and proper crop rotation; (2) the use of well-cleaned and treated seed; and (3) the growing of adapted scab-resistant varieties.

The 1930 barley crop, it is predicted, will be the largest on record, due to many growers planting barley in place of oats.

FEED GRINDING DEMONSTRATIONS are being given thruout various sections of Wisconsin by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Wisconsin. Particular interest is being aroused among farmers. Electric power companies are co-operating in fostering this campaign.



FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

Consolidated Products Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

The SEMI-SOLID Buttermilk is moving much better than we had anticipated. Please load us another car for Fargo immediately. Do not delay this order as our salesmen sold quite a lot of it the last few days.

We have never handled anything which has gone over as well as this. It is a mighty good seller.

Very truly yours,
MAGILL & CO.

OHK-CE

Samuel H. Smith

"We have never handled anything which has gone over as well as

Semi-Solid Buttermilk"

This unsolicited letter of appreciation from Magill & Co. is not unusual in our sixteen years of continuous dealing with farsighted dealers who know the value of quick turn-over in their business.

Magill & Co. have not only made money through these sales but they realize they have also built up customer good-will by supplying their trade with a product that is helping these customers produce greater gains and health in their poultry and live stock.

They are also increasing the sale of their other feeds because all other feeds give better satisfaction when supplemented by

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

A Boon to Mill Owners, Feed Dealers and Grinders

It is a very important part of your business to see that your customers get the most out of your feeds, if you expect to retain their business. Every feed you sell should be supported by a supplement that will give complete satisfaction, and the greatest supplement to any hog or poultry ration is

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

It aids digestion and assimilation, prevents disease and increases production.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk
WITH 4% OF COD LIVER OIL ADDED

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR DEALER PROPOSITION IN YOUR TERRITORY

Consolidated Products Company

4750 SHERIDAN ROAD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



Send for
Bulletin 20-G

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

Rid Your Elevator of RATS and MICE

These rodents do millions of dollars' damage in elevators to sack grain, seeds, feed, etc.

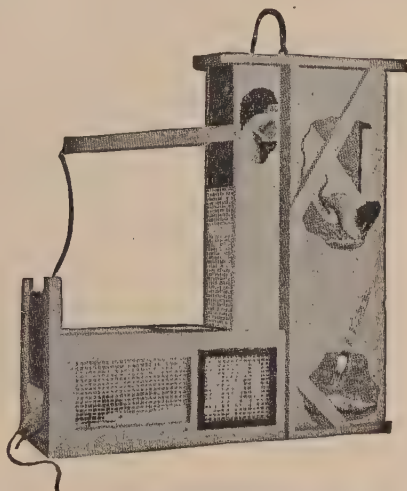
You can eliminate losses in your plant by using

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Automatic Rat and Mouse Traps.

This Automatic Trap catches and kills by the wholesale. Each victim resets the trap for the next. Clean, sanitary and lasts for years.

It has made good under the most desperate conditions in thousands of elevators, seed houses, flour and feed mills. Endorsed by leading firms in all lines of business. Over 150,000 in use.



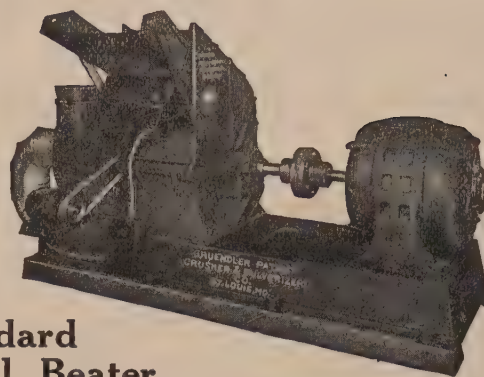
Write today for full information

Each victim sets the trap for its followers

A. O. Automatic Trap Co.

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New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill

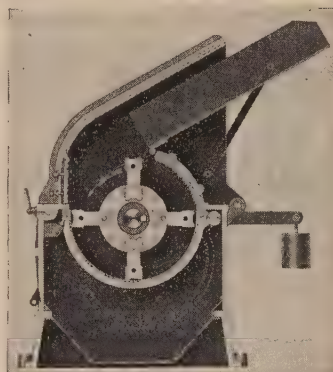
with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as

GRUENDLER

America's Leading Hammer Mill

A Mill Without a Competitor

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.



Gruendler Correct Principle

As pioneers of the Swing Hammer principle and as manufacturers of over 70 different types and sizes for various industries, the Gruendler is still at the top as the most profitable Grinder that money can buy regardless of cost.

GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power for power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.

Feed Trade Ass'n Doings.

THE AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE held a general meeting in Chicago on Dec. 4.

POTSDAM, N. Y.—St. Lawrence County feed merchants gathered here for their annual turkey dinner and confab.

WE'RE TOO LENIENT WITH OUR CREDITS, M. C. Wood, Montclair, N. J., told a group of feed merchants of the state at their recent annual gathering. "We have been bankers as well as feed men, but we are paid only for one job. It is time that we all worked together to minimize our losses from abused credit." The cash basis was strongly favored.

PREPARED ANIMAL AND FOWL FEEDS made in the U. S. chiefly of grain totaled 5,835,465 tons for the year 1927, according to a census of manufacturers just released by the Department of Commerce. The value thereof is placed at \$262,211,419. The value of prepared feeds for animals and fowls in 1927 made chiefly of ingredients other than grain is placed at \$37,056,626.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—A district feed dealers' group, a division of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, held its first meeting here on Dec. 3. Walter B. Griem, chief chemist, feed inspection laboratories, Wisconsin state department of agriculture, spoke on feed inspection laws and enforcement. R. F. Bloedel, president of the district coal group, told of the success they had had, of their accomplishments, and of the details of their credit agency.

PALO ALTO FEED MERCHANTS go on a strictly cash or 60 days' payment basis on Jan. 1, according to A. S. Walton, chairman of the Credit Rules Com'te of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Buyers who are delinquent after 60 days will be black-listed and will have to tender cash thereafter. Interest at 7 per cent will be collected

after 30 days. A \$2 a ton discount will be offered for cash under the credit price.

THE FEEDSTUFFS LAW BOOK is about to be released by Charles J. Kucera, sec'y of the Southwestern Millers League. The book has been enlarged this year to include the Federal Pure Food Law, rulings made by the Department of Agriculture interpreting this law, various regulations, definitions and standards adopted by the U. S. D. A. relating to grain products, definitions of feeds adopted by the feed control officials, a digest of feed-stuffs laws in effect in various states.

THE COLLEGE FEED CONFERENCE BOARD, made up of the dairy departments of 21 agricultural colleges, formed for the distinct purpose of scrutinizing dairy feed formulas recommended by commercial feed manufacturers and dealers, has selected A. H. Kuhlman of the dairy department of the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater, Okla., as its district chairman. Good dairy ration formulas meeting the requirements of the board will be awarded the approval of that august body.

THE EASTERN FEDERATION OF FEED MERCHANTS has planned an elaborate program for the mid-winter convention this year, to be held at Binghamton, N. Y., on Feb. 20-21. Over 300 retail feed men from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey will attend. County com'tes are to be appointed to stimulate attendance with preliminary pep-meetings. Speakers are to be chiefly chosen from among the membership. The annual banquet is to be held on the 20th, followed by a reception for new members joining since the summer session.

THE SOUTHERN MIXED FEED MANUFACTURERS ASS'N contemplates limiting bookings to 60 days and the elimination of guaranteeing purchases against declines, according to C. B. Fretwell before the Piedmont Millers Ass'n convention at Greensboro, N. C.,

last month. The executive board of the Southern group met Dec. 2 with the trade practice com'te, at which time a report was heard as to the hearing before the Federal Trade Commission concerning the code recently adopted by the ass'n. Authority for a final conference with the Commission will precede formal adoption of the proposed code.

NEW RICHMOND, WIS.—The New Richmond District Feed Dealers Club held their last meeting of the year here on Nov. 26. Arthur Johnson, instructor of animal husbandry at the River Falls (Wis.) Normal School, was the principal speaker. E. H. Sather, New Richmond, presided, calling for a general discussion, which centered on dealer-helps to farmers, ration comparisons, shrinkage of grain in grinding, power costs, competition from the Farmers Union of St. Paul, etc. D. K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the Central Feed Dealers Ass'n, Milwaukee, spoke of a survey on power costs, the details of which are soon to be released. Two movies were shown; one on oyster shell and one on seed corn.

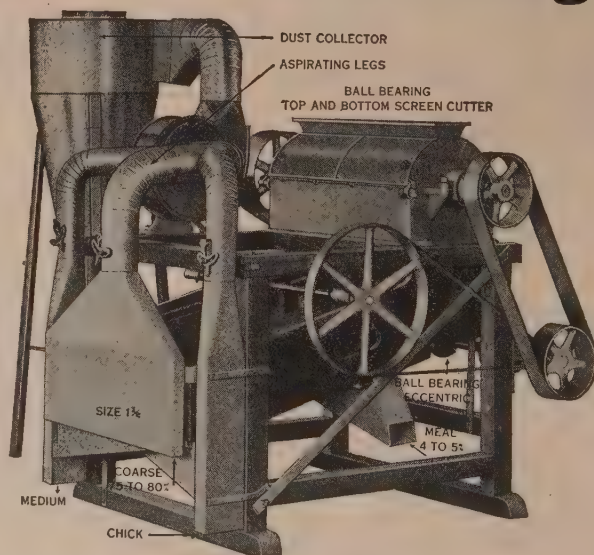
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FEED AND GRAIN men met in Los Angeles last month, to discuss credits and general stock market conditions. Harry Nicholson, a local banker, made the principal address. Strict enforcement of the state mixed feed law was urged by H. W. Amelung, mgr. of the Poultrymen's Co-op. Mfg. Ass'n, and a director of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. A trade practice conference program to be held next spring before the Federal Trade Commission in an effort to standardize feed practices on the Coast brought forth considerable discussion. As reported in a previous number, the Commission requested all interested groups to get together prior to the hearing before the Commission. Creameries in California are now handling feeds at \$1 a ton handling charge and free delivery. This has forced the retail feed dealer to offer free delivery also.

The MONARCH Corn Cutting and Grading Outfit

Makes Steel Cut Corn Ready to Sell.

It cuts, grades, cleans, aspirates, removes meal and collects all offal, producing three grades of sparkling, smooth edge corn. This style is made for 1500 and 2500 pounds capacity per hour. For larger capacity we have a different design, but all are fitted with the patented Top and Bottom Screens.

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Information for the Feed Manufacturer

We sharpen Corn Cutter Knives, any make, and corrugate Feed Mill Rolls.

Be equipped to furnish your customer sharp, clean cut feeds—

Save power and avoid waste.
Prompt service and superior workmanship guaranteed.

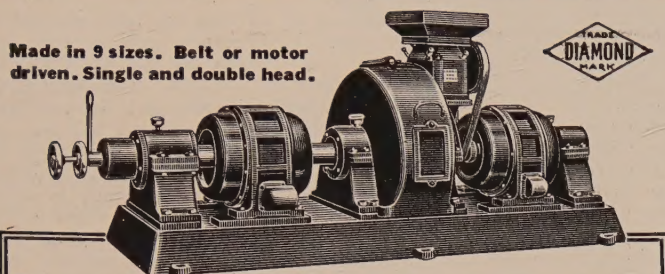
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GENERAL MILL EQUIPMENT CO.

Engineers, Manufacturers and Distributors
of Feed Milling Machinery

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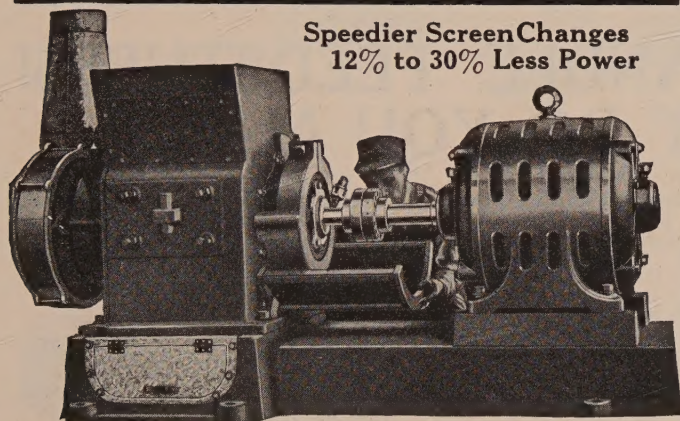
Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



"Our DIAMOND MILL is the Last Word

in efficient, economical grinding of all farm products," says Mr. Carl Braun, General Manager of Math Braun & Co., Wahpeton, N. D. "It is an unusual Mill, and cannot be excelled as a feed saver and money maker. In a year we have had no trouble or repair expense."

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.



Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder — The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

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WILLIAMS
OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD
WILLIAMS
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

THE DEALER TODAY MUST "Know His Feeds"



Gain your customers' confidence through your knowledge of feeds and feeding. That's the first step in doing a profitable feed business today.

How are you going to do it?

Devote a little time to the study of feeds and modern feeding methods. Learn to give your customers definite reasons why feeding a balanced ration pays. Show them how much Linseed Meal is needed to balance different home-grown feeds. Be able to explain why a good ready-mixed feed will increase profits. Such advice will create good will and give them confidence in the feeds you sell. They will make more money so they will be able to buy more feeds.

The new Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations will be a big help to you. It gives tested balanced rations for almost every requirement—formulas that agree with the bulletins of leading experiment stations.

The Linseed Meal Book on Feeding Management will give you a complete picture of modern feeding methods. Get a copy and read it—it's free. If you have not received a Linseed Meal Master Feeding Chart, write for one at once. It will be mailed to you without charge.

Farmers always think of Linseed Meal in connection with balanced rations—be sure "Linseed Meal" is on the label of the ready-mixed feeds you sell.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
DEPT. 812 FINE ARTS BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

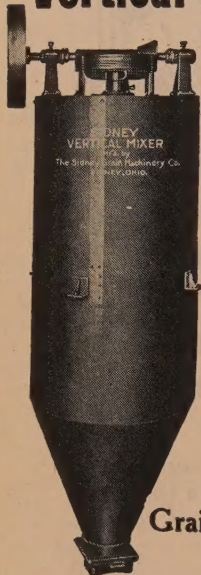
Linseed
The Universal Protein Feed
MEAL



Durham Cane Feed MOLASSES

TANK CARS—BARRELS
Penick & Ford, Ltd.,
Incorporated
Corn and Sugar Cane Products
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

New Improved Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
Power

Anti-Friction
Roller
Bearings

Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
particulars

The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

Cottonseed Meal Closes the Week Unchanged.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Cottonseed held only reasonably steady during the first few days of the past week, but indicated an upward tendency early Wednesday and closed strong. The advance was continued thru Thursday and Friday, but some little disposition was noticeable on Saturday to take profits and offer prices were lowered around 50c per ton, while bids held unchanged to just a little down, on the near options, while there is considerable general interest to sell the more deferred futures at around a \$41 level, and March traded up to \$40 on Thursday, which figures approximately \$38 in the Hills and \$40 in the Delta under Mfs. Merch. Exch. weights and grades settlements and specifications of the contract which calls for basis prime cottonseed, to contain a basis of 19% oil by analysis, milling or crushing results not considered.

Tenders so far on December have either been sold back into the futures, for the purpose of retender, or taken in by some of the larger mill interests, at a price understood to figure equivalent to the December option.

Cash handlers bids to the country, and the futures, continue to carry a premium over general bids in the country, plus freights, due largely to a slow seed movement and a lack of hedging pressure from cash handlers, gins or mills. It is conceded that these premiums cannot be maintained in the face of any general hedging interest from either of the above sources, and with the March option at around a \$40 level, it is thought that there will be considerable selling into the futures as a price insurance against stored seed held in the country, and pending such time as the futures and actual work closer together, as they would seem certain to do.

Cottonseed meal moved in a narrow range during the past week of around \$1.00 per ton in the active options, and made lows for the review period on Friday at \$36.70 for January, with other futures on a relative basis, carrying charges figuring from 10c to 15c per month for each 30 day period. On Saturday some short covering for over the week end and against a surprise in the Government report Monday, carried prices to a little above Friday's close, Dec. at \$36.80 to \$36.90, March flat, at \$37.25, and other months at comparative levels. Trade buying during the past week, while in fair volume in the aggregate has been more than offset by

mill selling and resultant dealers hedging in the futures.

December deliveries have commenced against types selected by a general meeting of the Rules Com'te, the prime grade type established and other grades to be deliverable at 1%, 2% and 3% less. Beyond 3% under the prime grade not acceptable against futures commitments. The open interest in the meal futures is large, but the next incentive for any sharp move will probably come from either the Government report or cash sources after the holidays.

Total sales for the week were 18,000 tons.

Germany Extends Barley Importation Restrictions.

Regardless of the vastly improved status of this year's barley, Germany has ordained the inspection of imports into Germany of American barley, such restrictions to remain in force until April 30, 1930.

Feeders Proclaim Barley Meritorious Feed.

In face of all that has been enacted into restrictions in Germany against the American barley crop, comes no less an authority than the "Shorthorn World," recommending more extensive use of barley as a feed, to wit:

Barley as a feed for cattle has not yet been given the recognition that its merits deserve. It has by many feeders, and by experiment station tests, been found to return good gains—in some instances nearly as much as a corn ration. Of course, it should, to make it more palatable and more digestible, be cracked or ground, but the difference in the market value when compared with corn justifies the extra expense incident to its preparation for feeding.

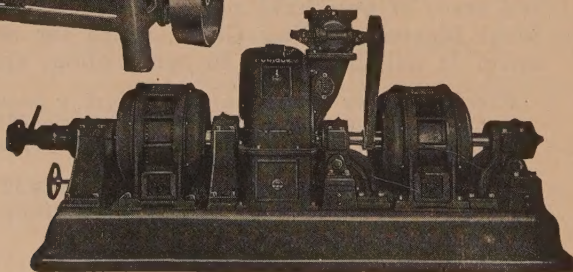
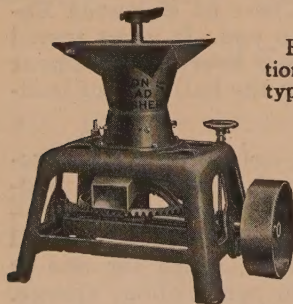
It might be well at this season, owing to the probable higher prices for corn and the relatively cheaper price for barley, for stockmen to feed more barley and thus give it a thorough tryout as a substitute for corn. It will mean a considerable saving, and the results in feeding value should be quite satisfactory. It has long since become quite popular as a hog feed, and many experienced cattle feeders report quite satisfactory results, especially when it is used with other feeds in a balanced ration.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

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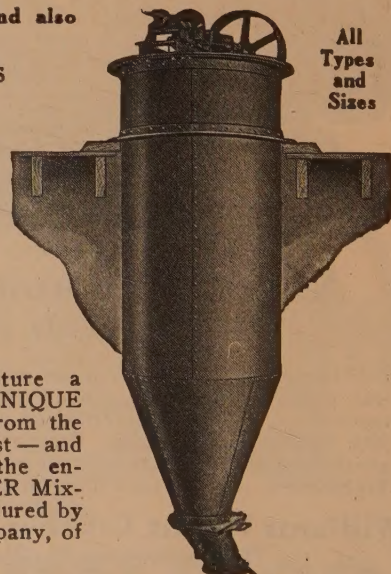
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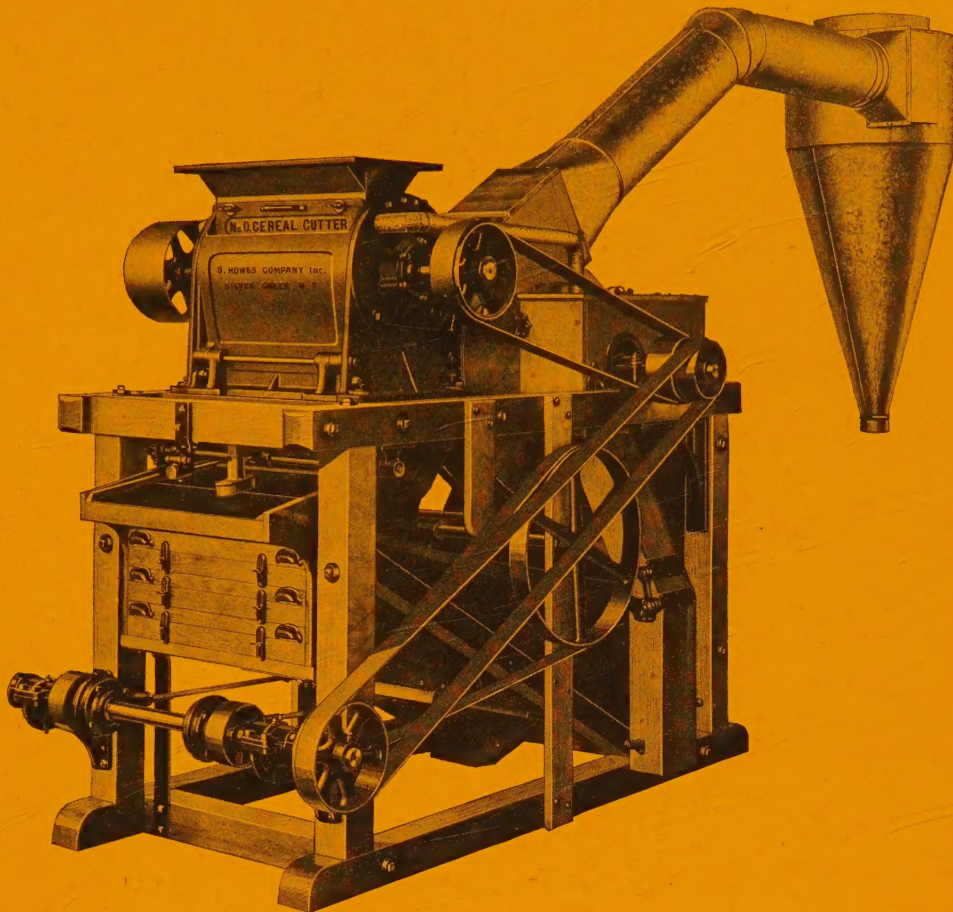
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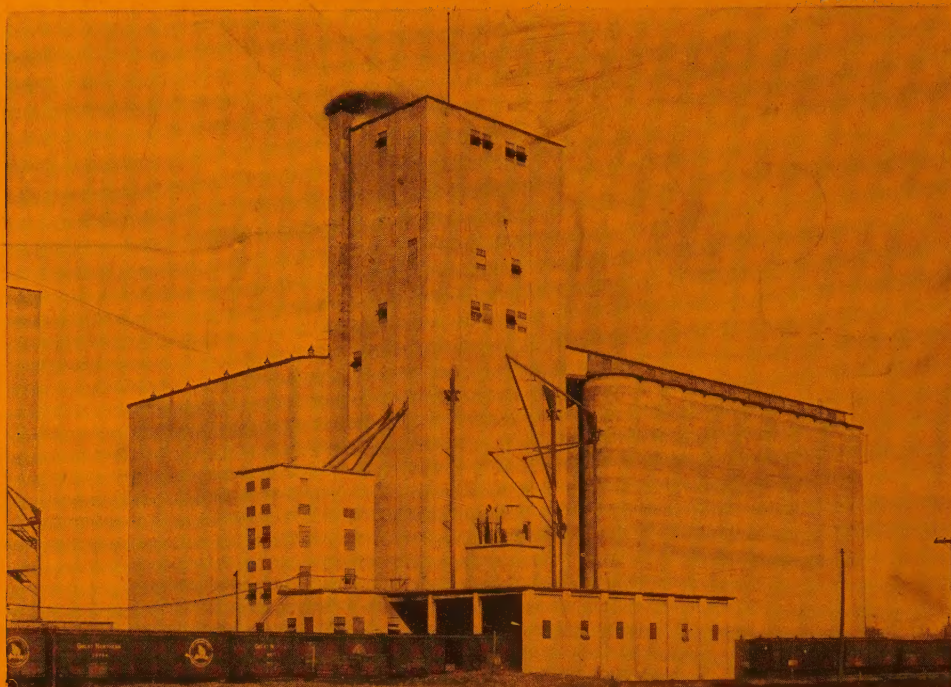
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